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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1965

J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1965 which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in circular 1/66.

The Registrar General estimated the civil population at the middle of the year to be 276,630, an increase of 12,720 compared to a decrease of 2,200 during the previous year. The increase was due to boundary changes on the 1st April, 1965. On this date part of Norton in the Moors, Milton and Baddeley Green, Weston Coyney and Meir were added to the City and part of the Harpfields area was taken from the City and added to the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The acreage of the City has a net increase of 1,740 acres—from 21,209 to 22,949. The net population increase brought about by the boundary change was 12,720.

During the year, 4,490 births were registered compared to 4,480 in 1964. This gives a birth rate of 16·2, a little less than the 16·9 of 1964 but still well below the rate for England and Wales (18·1) so that we have not shared the high birth rate of the country as a whole.

This year it is my pleasure to record an infant mortality rate below 20 for the third time in succession, for in 1965 it was 19·5 per 1,000 live births. This rate is the same as the average for England and Wales. If I might use the same measure of this achievement as last year it means for the City a saving of 823 infant lives in 1965 as compared to the infant mortality rate of 1911.

There has been a rapid rise in illegitimacy from 1952 to 1965. There were nearly twice as many illegitimate births in 1965 as in 1952 and they now account for nearly 1 in 20 of all babies.

Most of these illegitimate births occur to mothers under the age of 20, and seven were born to mothers aged 15; 27 to mothers of 17 and under. The ages of fathers ranged from 14 upwards.

There was one maternal death, the same as in 1964.

The total death rate for the City was 11·3 which is the same as in 1964, but which is lower than the rate as for England and Wales (11·5).

Deaths from cancer caused 19·6% of all deaths in the City in 1965. At least some of these deaths are preventable by earlier diagnosis and treatment. It was not possible to introduce in 1965 cervical cytology clinics for the early diagnosis of cervical cancer in women because of the lack of trained cytologists able to 'read' the smears. There is a national shortage of microscopists trained in this work and progress in training in most parts of the country is lamentably slow. This is a lifesaving procedure, for the cancers found are very frequently in an early curable stage and the lives saved are those of young women, often with young families. This fact in itself should be enough to stimulate the quicker production of training facilities and the money required for the hospital service to employ an adequate number of such people.

We are very much concerned to be able to start cervical cytology clinics in 1966.

The building of a new clinic at Abbey Hulton was completed durin the year and replaces a corporation house which has been used for thi purpose for thirty years. This was officially opened on the 19t November by Charles Loughlan, Esq., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary t the Ministry of Health.

The new Northern Junior Training Centre which came into use i September, 1965 was officially opened by the Rt. Honourable Kennet Robinson, M.P. Her Majesty's Minister of Health. We were particularl pleased that he was able to come and perform this ceremony for his perso al interest in mental health has been active and continuous for many year

This centre has enabled us to widen the scope of our services f subnormal children to include the very young in a nursery class and th very severely handicapped and often helpless children in a special ca unit. Adaptations at the Southern Centre are to proceed to enable us t make similar provision there.

I would like to express my thanks to my colleagues in other depar ments of the corporation service, and to the Health Executive Counci the Hospital Management Committees, the general medical practitioners and consultants of the area for their help and co-operation so readily given during the year. We seek to give and to receive full co-operation for this is vital to the proper functioning of a health department.

I again thank Dr. F. A. Smith, Chest Consultant and Dr. E. Posner, Chief of the Mass Radiography Unit for their excellent reports incorporated in this report.

The help and support of my Chairman, Alderman W. Bailey, and my Vice-Chairman, Alderman Mrs. A. L. Barker, are both an inspiration and an encouragement to me and to the Department. Their knowledge, advice and obvious interest help us greatly. Most helpful too are the Chairmen of the various Sub-Committees.

It is not always realised or recognised how many hundreds of hours of their time in the year we require, nor how much help from their knowledge, wisdom and experience we are so willingly given.

Harry Topham, who had been Chief Clerk in the department since 1948, retired on the 1st April, 1965. His total service in the Health Department was 40 years. I would like to record my sincere appreciation of his work, friendliness and loyalty to the department and to me. Mr. Topham had been Chief Clerk during the whole of my service in the City and I owe him my very real thanks for all his help. I wish that his retirement will be a long and happy one. The best wishes of the department go out to him and to Mrs. Topham.

I extend a welcome to Mr. Clarence Emery, who has also served the department well over a long period, as our new Chief Clerk.

I gladly record again a sincere tribute to all the members of my staff who work so loyally and well and express my grateful thanks and acknowledgements of excellent service to the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GLEBE STREET,
STOKE-ON-TRENT.
August, 1966.

Health Committee at December, 1965

Chairman—Alderman Wm. Bailey, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—
Alderman (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, O.B.E., J.P.

lderman S. Capewell, J.P.
lderman W. J. Eardley, J.P.
lderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin, M.B.E.
lderman (Mrs.) H. Slater, M.P.

Councillor F. Askey
Councillor (Mrs.) E. Beddow
Councillor (Mrs.) P. Bryan
Councillor (Mrs.) A. Gatensbury
Councillor H. Hammersley
Councillor J. A. Mellor
Councillor R. Rigby
Councillor L. R. Sillitoe
Councillor H. Travers
Councillor N. Walters
Councillor J. B. P. Wooldridge
Councillor J. Worthington

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,
JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,
JOHN STEWART WARING BRIERLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 1st January, 1965)

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,
MARY M. ESSEX LOPRESTI, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,
ELIZABETH DOROTHY COOPER, M.B., Ch.B.
BRENDA JAMES, M.B., Ch.B.

Chest Consultant (Part Time),
FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physician (Part Time),
CHARLES MCBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Chief Public Health Inspector,
F. COLBERT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Ambulance Officer,
F. E. S. JONES

Senior Mental Health Officer,
Position vacant

Public Analyst,
A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,
H. R. TOPHAM (retired 31st March, 1965)
C. EMERY (commenced 1st April, 1965)

PART 1.

Vital Statistics

AREA AND POPULATION

Following the report of the Boundary Commission the area of the City was increased with effect from the 1st April, 1965, the increased area of the City being 22,949 acres. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the increased City as 276,630 at the middle of 1965. This figure is an increase of 12,720 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1961, gave the population figure as 265,306.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows:—

1911	1921 (Extended Area)	1931	1951	1961
234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115	265,306

Table 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census

Area Ward Nos.	Acreage	Population				
		1951	1961			
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
1 Goldenhill/Tunstall . .	1,128	11,132	10,115	4,941	5,174	9·0
2 Tunstall	444	11,838	9,580	4,575	5,005	21·6
3 Packmoor/Chell . .	1,708	12,603	14,580	7,236	7,344	8·5
4 Longport/Burslem . .	561	10,035	6,743	3,223	3,520	12·0
5 Burslem	417	11,302	9,747	4,643	5,104	23·4
6 Burslem	624	10,750	6,963	3,416	3,547	11·2
7 Norton/Smallthorne . .	1,201	9,969	13,078	6,492	6,586	10·9
8 Sneyd Green/Milton . .	860	9,883	11,756	5,682	6,074	13·7
9 Hanley	649	13,823	10,176	4,940	5,236	15·7
10 Hanley	424	11,667	8,399	4,068	4,331	19·8
11 Milton/Abbey Hulton	870	13,390	11,874	5,896	5,978	13·6
12 Hartshill/Basford . .	637	11,969	10,985	5,206	5,779	17·2
13 Hanley/Shelton . .	488	12,845	9,537	4,622	4,915	19·5
14 Hanley	424	12,472	9,190	4,510	4,680	21·7
15 Hartshill/Penkhull . .	489	13,073	10,747	5,115	5,632	22·0
16 Bucknall	1,596	5,328	19,306	9,667	9,639	12·1
17 Stoke	525	10,930	9,833	4,772	5,061	18·7
18 Trent Vale/Trentham	2,086	9,674	12,782	6,259	6,523	6·1
19 Fenton	970	10,839	8,478	4,077	4,401	8·7
20 Longton	1,353	13,026	17,120	8,463	8,657	12·7
21 Fenton	715	9,680	8,156	3,977	4,179	11·4
22 Longton	558	13,167	10,228	4,873	5,355	18·3
23 Longton	1,252	11,960	11,012	5,411	5,601	8·8
24 Meir	1,230	13,760	14,921	7,335	7,586	12·1
Totals . .	21,209	275,115*	265,306	129,399	135,907	12·5

* Estimated population in Wards given for 1951 as the number of wards was educed in May, 1955 from 28 to 24.

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, in 1951 12·98 and the 1961 Census shews it to be 12·5.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, in 1951 it was 74,278, and the census for 1961 was 84,664.

The estimated number of inhabited houses at the end of 1965 is 91,523.

During the year 1965, 1,732 dwellings were certified for habitation; 1,144 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 588 dwellings were built by private owners; 910 houses were demolished.

Table 2—Population in Existing Wards

	Ward	Estimated Population Middle of 1965
1	Goldenhill/Tunstall	11,282
2	Tunstall	10,817
3	Packmoor/Chell . .	10,064
4	Longport/Burslem . .	12,579
5	Burslem	10,367
6	Burslem	13,001
7	Norton	9,006
8	Sneyd Green/Milton	9,809
9	Hanley/Shelton . .	14,506
10	Hanley	11,338
11	Milton/Abbey Hulton	13,465
12	Hartshill/Basford . .	11,337
13	Stoke	9,125
14	Hanley	9,704
15	Bucknall	9,130
16	Bucknall	11,107
17	Penkhull/Trent Vale	13,623
18	Trentham	9,521
19	Fenton	14,471
20	Longton	11,381
21	Fenton	8,221
22	Longton	15,044
23	Longton	16,136
24	Meir	11,596
	TOTAL . .	276,630

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 31st March, 1966 was £9,450,343 compared with £8,857,662 at 1st April, 1965.

On 31st March, 1966 the product of 1d. Rate was £39,000 compared with £35,500 at 1st April, 1965.

BIRTHS

There were 4,490 births registered and allotted to the City in 1965 giving a birth rate of 16·2 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0·99 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 16·0 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for England and Wales was 18·1.

The recorded rate is 0·7 lower than in 1964.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,041 to 1,000. For the year 1964 the ratio was 1,036 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,344. In the previous year it was 1,443, a difference of 99, the number of births registered being 10 more than in 1964 while the number of deaths was 155 more.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 277 or 6·16 per cent., were illegitmate, compared with 253 or 5·64 per cent. in the previous year.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 115 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 6 were attended by midwives, 3 by medical practitioners and 106 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 112.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1965 as 112 it is equal to 2·43 per cent. of the total births. In 1964, there were 92 still-births, equal to 2·03 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	4,490
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	16·2
Still-births	112
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	24·3
Total live and still-births	4,602
Infant deaths	88
Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19·5
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20·1
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14·4
Neo Natal rate	13·3
Perinatal death rate	36·3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6·1
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0·2

Table 3

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1955 to 1965

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett				of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1955	274,000	5,295	4,180	15·3	3,685	13·5	645	83	129	31	3,123	11·4
1956	273,300	5,265	4,248	15·6	3,638	13·3	664	60	113	27	3,034	11·1
1957	271,800	5,415	4,299	15·8	3,718	13·8	655	74	128	30	3,137	11·5
1958	271,100	5,649	4,358	16·1	3,572	13·2	717	168	115	26	3,023	11·2
1959	270,800	5,406	4,220	15·6	3,387	12·5	765	180	87	21	2,802	10·3
1960	270,200	5,354	4,178	15·5	3,549	13·1	764	157	104	25	2,942	10·9
1961	265,800	5,578	4,260	16·0	3,804	14·3	752	170	123	29	3,222	12·1
1962	266,130	5,804	4,459	16·7	3,842	14·4	940	179	100	22	3,081	11·5
1963	266,110	5,902	4,348	16·3	3,492	13·1	606	163	85	19	3,049	11·4
1964	263,910	6,262	4,480	16·9	3,683	13·9	835	143	74	16	2,991	11·3
1965	276,630	6,438	4,490	16·2	3,901	14·1	919	164	88	19	3,146	11·3

Table 4

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Deat Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD	No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	144	12·7	196	17·3	13
2	150	13·8	156	14·4	40
3	189	18·7	140	13·9	31
4	158	12·5	144	11·4	12
5	182	17·5	157	15·1	27
6	161	12·3	161	12·3	31
7	178	19·7	111	12·3	22
8	146	14·8	92	9·3	13
9	230	15·8	193	13·3	17
10	160	14·1	120	10·5	25
11	240	17·8	139	10·3	25
12	126	11·1	108	9·5	7
13	154	16·8	121	13·2	19
14	186	19·1	127	13·0	21
15	168	18·4	109	11·9	5
16	289	26·1	92	8·2	24
17	154	11·3	153	11·2	12
18	164	17·2	104	10·5	24
19	224	15·4	129	8·9	4
20	211	18·5	107	9·4	18
21	144	17·5	108	13·1	6
22	225	14·8	146	9·6	13
23	292	18·0	118	7·3	6
24	215	18·5	115	9·9	4
Whole City . .	4,490	16·2	3,146	11·5	19·5

Table 5

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911	31·3	19·6	203
1912	31·2	15·9	128
1913	31·9	18·7	169
1914	31·6	17·4	144
1915	26·9	18·4	147
1916	23·9	16·8	126
1917	20·8	16·5	116
1918	22·3	20·3	111
1919	22·5	16·2	111
1920	30·9	12·8	98
1921	29·0	14·8	134
1922	25·9	14·3	115
1923	24·6	12·7	93
1924	23·7	13·5	101
1925	22·9	13·5	106
1926	21·7	12·5	101
1927	21·2	13·4	99
1928	19·6	11·7	87
1929	19·0	15·1	105
1930	19·9	11·7	70
1931	18·8	13·1	100
1932	17·2	12·1	88
1933	16·2	12·9	89
1934	16·7	11·7	85
1935	16·6	12·3	83
1936	16·8	12·4	74
1937	16·7	13·1	81
1938	16·4	11·3	52
1939	16·3	12·3	61
1940	17·0	13·2	61
1941	17·5	12·4	63
1942	18·9	11·9	49
1943	20·6	12·7	62
1944	21·4	11·6	51
1945	19·8	11·9	50
1946	22·2	12·1	55
1947	23·5	12·1	61
1948	20·0	10·7	42
1949	18·7	11·5	34
1950	17·0	11·4	43
1951	15·8	12·9	33
1952	16·4	11·3	28
1953	16·4	10·9	28
1954	15·6	11·0	33
1955	15·3	11·4	31
1956	15·6	11·1	27
1957	15·8	11·5	30
1958	16·1	11·2	26
1959	15·6	10·3	21
1960	15·5	10·9	25
1961	16·0	12·1	29
1962	16·7	11·5	22
1963	16·3	11·4	19
1964	16·9	11·3	16
1965	16·2	11·3	19

Table 6

Vital Statistics compared with those of England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate		Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	
1961	12·1	12·0	16·0	17·4	29	21	1,038
1962	11·5	11·9	16·7	18·0	22	21	1,378
1963	11·4	12·2	16·3	18·2	19	21	1,299
1964	11·3	11·3	16·8	18·4	16	20	1,443
1965	11·3	11·5	16·2	18·1	19	19	1,344

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 19 was 3,901. This gives a death rate of 14·1 per 1,000 of the populatio Of the total deaths, 2,431 occurred in public institutions in the distric If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be exclud and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be include the net deaths belonging to the district is 3,146 (1,669 males and 1,4 females), and the death rate 11·3 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deat (1·25 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11·5

The death rate of 11·3 per 1,000 was the same as that for 1964.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1965	1964
Tubercular Diseases (all forms)	19	31
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth	77	53
Bronchitis	195	174
Pneumonia	153	147
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	935	812
Cancer	593	624
Violence	131	129
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	29	20
Influenza	3	6

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1965	1964
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Measles	0	0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	1	2

Lead Poisoning

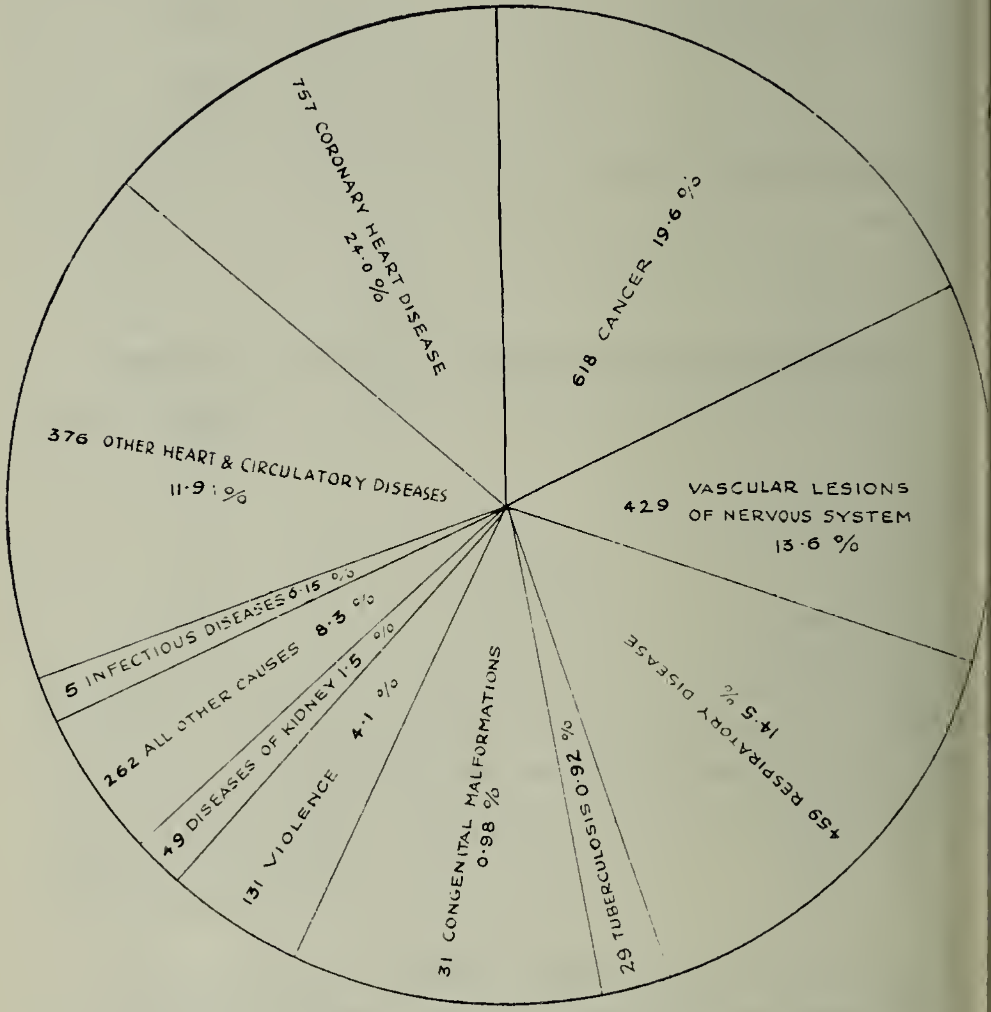
No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

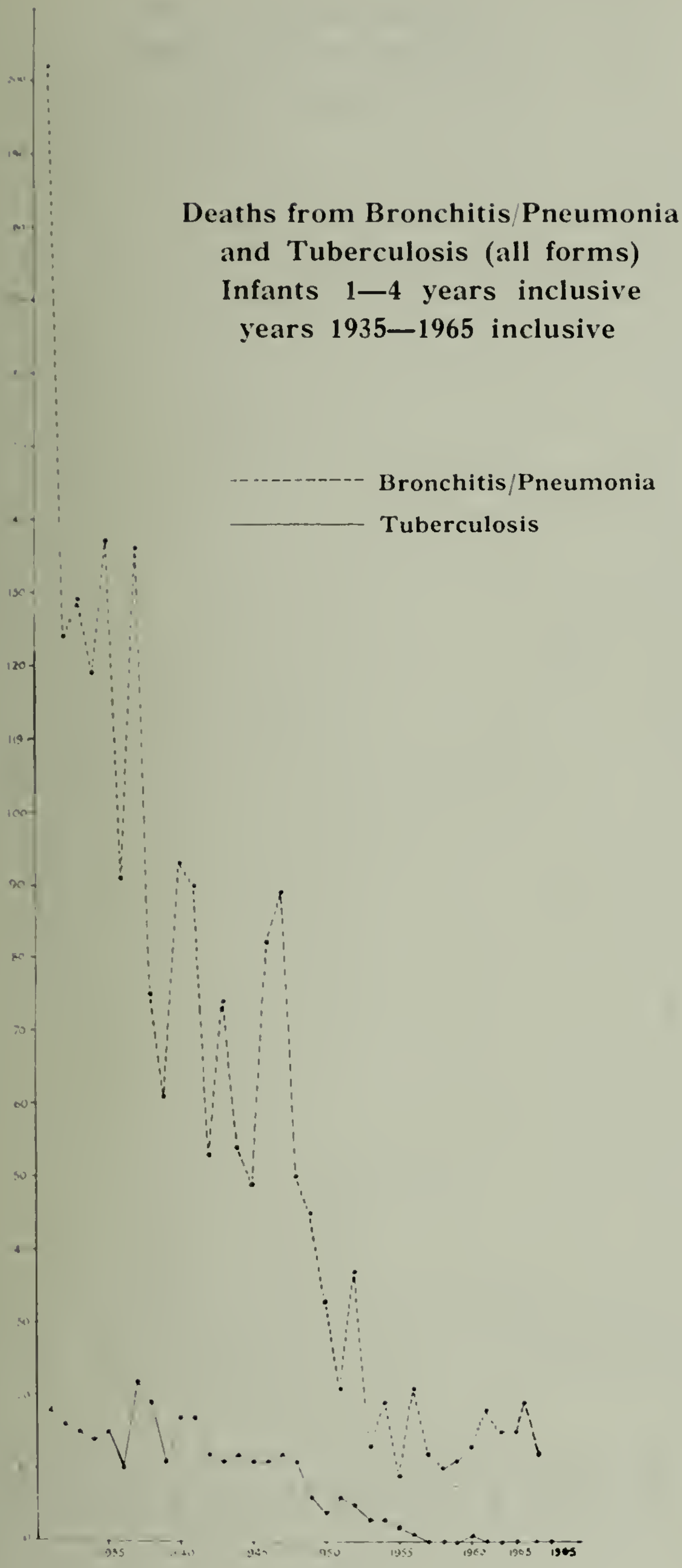
Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 593, a decrease of 31 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2·14 and in England and Wales the rate was 2·227 per thousand population.

Proportion of Deaths from principal causes 1965

Total Deaths 3,146

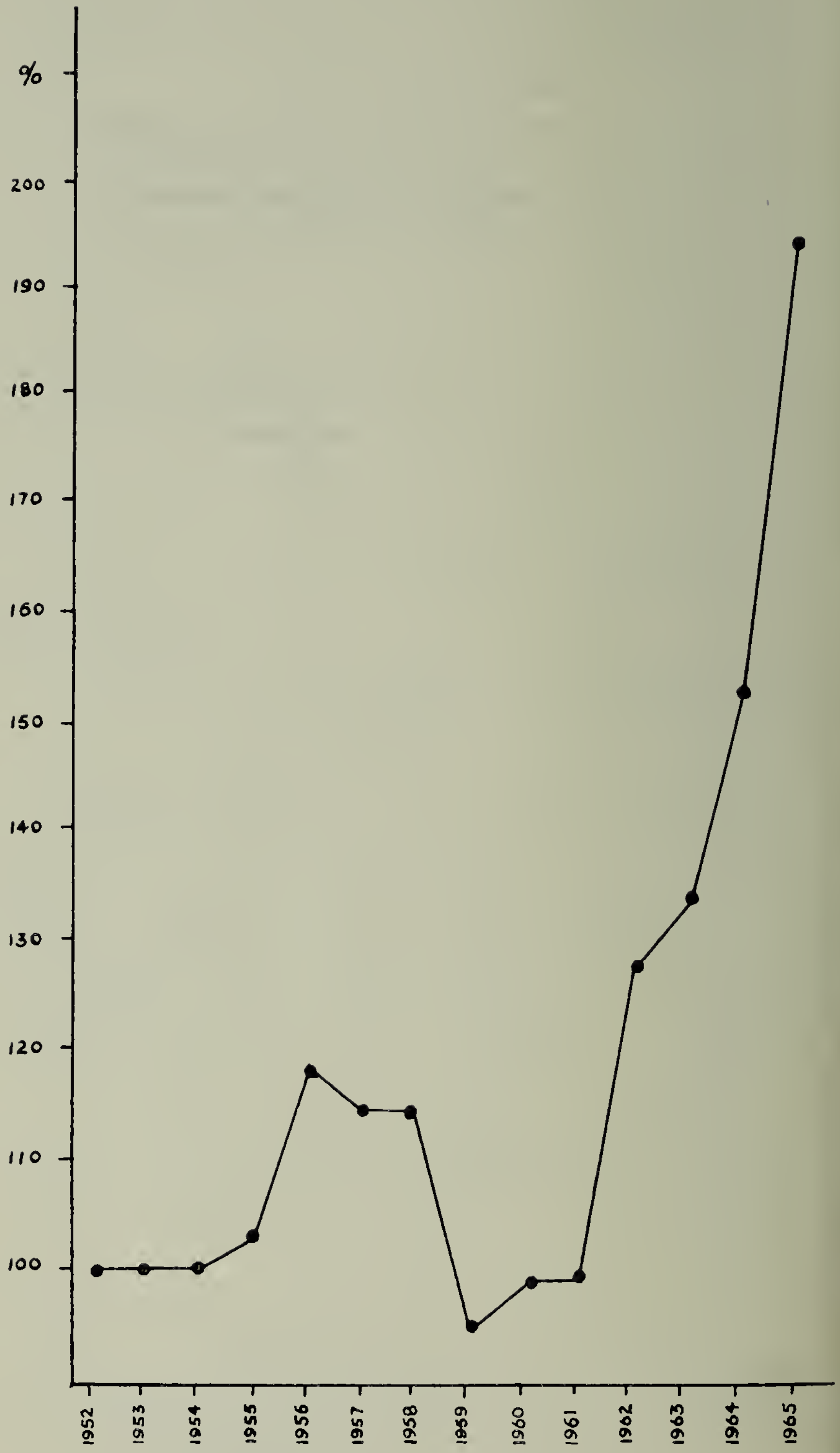




Deaths from Bronchitis/Pneumonia and Tuberculosis (all forms) Infants 1—4 years inclusive years 1935—1965 inclusive

Illegitimacy 1952 - 1965

Year 1952 shewn as 100%



ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Percentage to total live Births

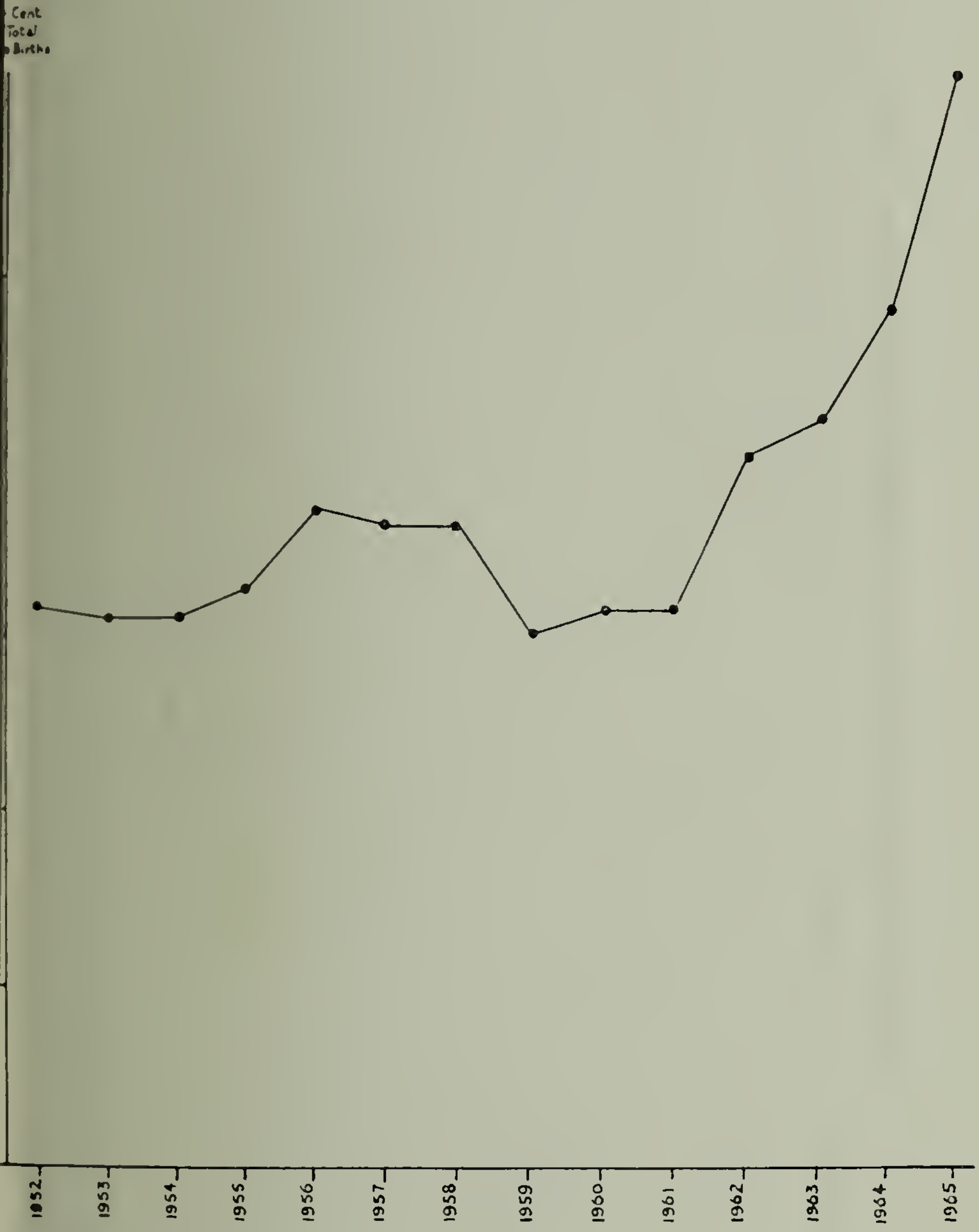


Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1965.

Causes of Death	WARDS																																							
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All causes { Certified ..	102	91	84	72	78	62	61	80	80	77	79	82	74	37	49	43	91	102	62	58	76	63	61	47	78	43	78	49	59	50	46	46	73	80	53	51	68	61	54	53
All causes { Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis-respiratory	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis—other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—																																								
Stomach ..	3	1	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	—	4	2	1	1	3	3	3	4	—	—	5	—	3	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	4	1	1	2
Lung, Bronchus	7	1	4	—	6	—	10	—	7	—	5	1	8	—	7	—	9	1	5	1	5	—	9	2	12	—	10	—	1	1	5	1	1	1	5	—	6	—	2	1
Breast	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	7	1	4	—	1	—	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	6
Uterus	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	8	6	11	4	4	4	4	8	6	7	8	10	5	1	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	5	6	4	3	2	4	4	6	4	4	5	9	7	4	7	7	9	8	5
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	14	15	12	17	9	13	10	15	18	16	11	8	11	5	3	9	8	14	6	7	3	14	12	7	9	12	4	12	7	10	2	5	6	14	4	6	13	11	3	11
Coronary Disease, Angina	27	27	17	11	18	6	12	13	13	11	15	12	20	11	11	6	13	11	13	9	17	9	11	3	12	5	15	2	14	7	8	11	18	14	12	11	13	8	8	6

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1965—*continued*

Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Heart Disease ..	12	7	7	3	6	6	—	14	9	7	7	15	5	2	4	6	19	22	4	3	4	9	2	11	6	6	7	1	7	4	4	2	5	11	3	6	6	11	1	5
Other Circulatory Dis'se	11	11	4	5	8	4	3	9	2	6	4	5	6	2	5	3	7	2	3	3	5	5	6	5	5	3	1	3	4	6	3	2	4	2	4	6	3	3	4	4
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	4	6	5	5	2	2	1	—	2	6	—	5	4	2	1	3	5	3	2	3	6	5	4	4	1	5	3	—	2	3	8	3
Bronchitis	5	1	5	4	9	4	6	3	3	2	7	—	3	2	3	1	8	3	7	2	7	3	4	2	5	3	10	2	2	3	6	—	8	1	3	2	6	5	8	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	3	2	2	4	2	1	8	1	4	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	2	3	5	2	2	—	2	2	1	—	1	3	3	1	2	—	4	—	2	1	2	—	7	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	3	14	10	5	3	8	1	4	6	7	1	10	3	3	2	3	4	10	5	11	5	4	2	6	6	2	5	9	5	1	4	8	5	6	—	5	2	6	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	1
All other Accidents ..	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	—	1	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	2	3	3	4	4	2	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	1
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	102	91	84	72	78	62	61	89	80	77	79	82	74	37	49	43	91	102	62	58	76	63	61	47	78	13	78	49	59	50	46	16	73	80	53	51	68	61	54	53

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1965—*continued*

Causes of Death	WARDS								Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the district																						Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District		
	21		22		23		24		All Ages			Under 1 year		1 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years		45 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 years and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
All causes Certified	58	50	84	62	57	61	61	54	1,669	1,477	3,146	48	40	5	6	3	1	10	6	23	9	68	62	608	334	472	383	432	636	1,253	1,178	2,431
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis–respiratory	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	19	9	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	8	—	6	2	9	4	13
Tuberculosis—other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	2	6
Malignant Neoplasm—																																
Stomach	5	—	4	1	2	2	1	2	56	34	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	23	11	21	15	10	8	33	19	52
Lung, Bronchus	7	—	7	2	2	—	8	1	148	13	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	83	8	49	2	16	2	75	8	83
Breast	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	59	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	25	1	15	—	12	1	34	35
Uterus	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	5	—	1	—	17	17
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	4	7	4	6	5	7	5	139	126	265	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	9	12	54	44	45	24	29	43	108	115	223
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	5	18	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	2	1	19	5	24
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	5	5	10	15
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2	9	6	8	5	9	5	8	183	255	438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	63	42	48	72	66	135	163	239	402
Coronary Disease, Angina	9	5	17	14	11	11	11	4	335	230	565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	141	38	102	75	82	111	223	159	382

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1965—*continued*

Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	5	16	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	5	2	5	5	7	12
Other Heart Disease ..	3	14	7	11	2	6	3	7	133	192	325	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	39	33	37	42	51	111	64	85	149
Other Circulatory Dis'se	7	3	4	5	5	3	1	3	112	105	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	41	21	25	29	43	52	80	82	162
Influenza	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	3
Pneumonia	6	1	7	5	5	3	5	1	78	75	153	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	15	21	15	28	43	74	76	150
Bronchitis	6	2	6	—	6	6	5	5	138	57	195	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	58	10	42	19	34	28	71	30	101
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	6	1	7	—	4	2	2	1	82	25	107	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	29	4	29	9	19	9	44	12	56
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	1	4	1	14	5	19
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	14	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	—	5	6	11	17
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	16	13	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	9	6	1	1	2	3	13	12	25
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	—	17	—	17
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	16	14	30	12	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	21	20	41
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	3	4	3	4	5	4	3	8	87	143	230	21	26	—	2	—	1	3	2	3	1	5	7	17	33	13	33	22	38	132	158	290
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	17	34	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	2	6	1	2	3	2	5	—	3	32	26	58
All other Accidents ..	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	3	38	33	71	2	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	5	3	9	2	9	7	5	5	3	15	25	33	58
Suicide	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	8	3	4	1	1	1	11	5	16
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ..	58	50	84	62	57	61	61	54	1,669	1,477	3,146	48	40	5	6	3	1	10	6	23	9	68	62	608	334	472	383	432	636	1,253	1,178	2,431

Table 8

Deaths from Bronchitis/Pneumonia and Tuberculosis (all forms)

Year	Population	1 to 4 Years					
		Bronchitis/Pneumonia			Tuberculosis		
		Notifi-cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000	Notifi-cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
1930	279,200	258	130	0·46	42	30	0·10
1940	259,500	151	93	0·35	8	17	0·06
1950	275,800	68	33	0·11	10	4	0·01
1960	270,200	28	13	0·04	3	1	—
1961	265,800	39	18	0·06	1	—	—
1962	266,130	23	15	0·05	7	—	—
1963	266,110	49	15	0·05	4	—	—
1964	263,910	28	20	0·07	8	—	—
1965	276,630	32	12	0·04	5	—	—
		45 to 65 Years					
1930	279,200	109	110	0·39	145	107	0·38
1940	259,500	99	137	0·52	72	84	0·32
1950	275,800	61	101	0·36	55	65	0·21
1960	270,200	21	76	0·28	50	17	0·06
1961	265,800	41	76	0·28	46	22	0·08
1962	266,130	27	93	0·34	35	16	0·06
1963	266,110	27	97	0·36	29	15	0·05
1964	263,910	17	80	0·30	54	9	0·03
1965	276,630	13	104	0·37	39	12	0·04
		65 Years and over					
1930	279,200	32	103	0·36	11	9	0·03
1940	259,500	41	240	0·92	6	9	0·03
1950	275,800	55	221	0·80	10	26	0·09
1960	270,200	36	229	0·84	21	16	0·05
1961	265,800	90	179	0·67	12	20	0·07
1962	266,130	61	260	0·97	13	17	0·06
1963	266,110	51	245	0·92	22	12	0·04
1964	263,910	61	217	0·82	20	20	0·07
1965	276,630	33	230	0·83	18	16	0·05

PART 2

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	201
Number of cases removed to hospitals	18
Percentage of cases removed	8·9
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed ..	197
Number of deaths	—
Case fatality per cent.	—

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0·72 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1965 was 0·0.

Diphtheria

For the fourteenth year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	3
Number of cases removed to hospital	1
Percentage of cases removed	—
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed ..	3
Number of deaths	—
Case fatality per cent.	—

Arrangements have been made for the innoculation against Enteri Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas

There were 5 cases notified during the year and in 4 cases th diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1964 5 cases wer notified with no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

9 cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year an 4 confirmed bacteriologically. There were no deaths during the year.

Encephalitis

There was one case of the above disease notified during the year an this was confirmed bacteriologically.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were no cases notified during the year.

Dysentry

There were 301 cases of Dysentry notified during the year, all of whic were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There were no cases of malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia

The number of cases notified during the year was:—Influenzal Pneumonia, 1, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 89. The number of deaths was:—Influenza 3, being equal to a rate of 0·018 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 348 being equal to a rate of 1·257 per 1,000 of the population.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified during the year.

Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1965, there were 2,496 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1965.

Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939 and during 1965, there were 30 cases notified.

Food Poisoning

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)		Cases otherwise ascertained
1st Quarter	—	—
2nd Quarter	1	—
3rd Quarter	23	6
4th Quarter	1	—
Totals	25	6

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks 2 ; Total Cases 23.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks 2 ; Total Cases 2

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified 6; Unknown Cause —.

Outbreaks still occur showing that the potential danger is widespread.

The essence of prevention of food poisoning lies in good personal and kitchen hygiene and in "cold" storage of all prepared foods not to be aten immediately after preparation.

The rules of good hygiene are simple and easily carried out.

Members of the department are willing to give talks on this to any interested people by arrangement, and leaflets and posters are always available.

The North Staffs. College of Technology run courses in Food Hygiene which should be attended by everyone engaged in the catering rade.

PATHOLOGICAL SAMPLING

During recent years there has been a marked increase in the number of cases of dysentery which have been notified. These cases are very time-consuming because, in addition to the original investigation which has to be carried out, the subsequent re-visiting in respect of pathological samples involves the expenditure of considerable time. Most of the households affected prove to be very co-operative, but there are occasions when repeated attempts to secure samples fail, and in some instances children have had to be excluded from school for longer than necessary because the sampling programme took so long to complete. If the number of cases continues to rise it may be necessary to adopt other methods of handling the pathological samples. One major plant bakery located within the City, which has not only a factory medical officer and nursing staff but a very experienced former Public Health Inspector as Hygiene Officer, carries out routine stool examination on all of its workers employed in handling real and synthetic cream and liquid egg. This stool sampling is done through the Public Health Department.

Laboratory Investigation of Food Poisoning and Dysentery Cases, and Suspected Cases, and Routine Checks of Food Handlers

Years	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Cases of Dysentery Notified	116	133	339	35	294
Number of Positive Dysentery Cases (confirmed by Public Health Laboratory)	105	116	230	23	265
Corrected Notifications of Food Poisoning	33	9	37	5	26
Pathological samples taken	1,473	1,646	3,492	1,117	4,647
Pathological samples positive	253	300	576	88	584

Of the 4,647 samples sent to the Public Health Laboratory in 1965 481 were specimens from children and the staff of Local Authority Day Nurseries. 149 samples represented routine health checks by the bakery concern mentioned above.

Laboratory Examination of Suspected Foodstuffs

During the year there were submitted for laboratory examination 47 specimens of food which were implicated in cases of food borne disease or were suspected of being capable of causing disease or which were unfit for human food.

21 samples were sent to the Public Analyst.

23 samples were sent to the Public Health Service Laboratory.

3 samples were sent to the Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Fisheries and Food.

Table 9

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Deaths, Death Rate & Notification. Years 1912-1965

ar	No. of Notific-ations	No. of Deaths TOTAL	under one	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65 & over	Death Rate
65	87	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	·101
64	116	28	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	19	·106
63	86	28	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	11	·105
62	94	33	–	–	–	–	1	2	14	16	·123
61	90	42	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	20	·157
60	121	32	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	16	·118
59	120	33	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	17	·122
58	163	48	–	–	–	–	1	7	21	19	·247
57	178	37	–	–	–	–	–	5	15	17	·136
56	267	59	–	–	–	–	–	11	30	18	·216
55	337	73	–	–	–	–	1	15	38	19	·266
54	297	74	–	–	–	–	4	15	45	10	·266
53	297	94	–	–	–	–	4	21	42	27	·380
52	314	95	–	–	1	–	9	27	34	24	·349
51	281	119	–	–	1	–	8	34	58	18	·436
50	258	140	–	–	–	1	6	45	63	25	·508
9	422	156	–	2	–	–	21	52	60	21	·568
8	264	150	1	1	2	–	17	42	68	19	·548
7	317	144	–	1	1	–	19	45	63	15	·533
6	296	165	1	1	–	1	21	59	63	19	·621
5	281	151	1	2	1	3	21	59	52	12	·600
4	290	160	–	–	2	2	27	45	70	14	·639
3	264	184	1	1	–	2	33	59	65	23	·734
2	338	180	1	1	–	1	29	69	69	10	·704
1	377	210	1	–	1	9	46	68	77	8	·812
0	339	188	–	–	1	2	37	59	80	9	·725
39	323	203	–	–	–	2	37	66	79	19	·750
38	375	181	2	–	1	–	31	64	67	16	·670
37	458	218	1	1	2	3	39	82	83	7	·800
36	511	200	–	–	1	5	39	60	74	21	·730
35	466	244	1	3	–	3	38	89	95	15	·890
34	501	229	1	1	2	2	50	82	73	18	·830
33	467	242	1	2	1	2	48	91	78	19	·880
32	582	235	1	1	2	3	45	81	92	10	·840
31	604	271	2	–	1	7	45	97	111	8	·980
30	576	281	–	–	5	9	55	103	100	9	1·010
9	627	289	1	5	5	15	61	109	84	9	1·040
8	524	261	3	5	8	9	47	94	85	10	0·930
7	411	293	4	4	4	12	60	111	97	7	1·060
6	406	275	3	8	8	10	61	86	93	6	1·000
5	451	275	–	3	5	14	57	102	90	4	0·990
4	354	254	–	3	1	11	56	91	87	5	0·910
3	390	267	2	1	–	8	61	112	78	5	0·960
2	452	294	2	2	6	18	56	112	89	9	1·060
1	491	292	1	4	1	10	68	115	85	8	1·180
0	587	260	1	2	4	13	53	118	65	4	1·040
9	742	283	3	2	1	22	59	109	77	10	1·180
8	606	325	6	3	9	34	64	132	73	4	1·560
7	501	330	1	5	8	24	64	133	91	4	1·530
6	580	326	2	3	10	27	49	123	102	10	1·480
5	686	293	3	–	6	14	56	122	83	9	1·300
4	775	308	1	2	6	15	47	146	87	4	1·270
3	815	304	3	3	4	21	54	130	82	7	1·200
2	730	300	1	6	4	14	56	135	82	2	1·200

Table 10—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1965

Disease	WARDS																								Public Institutions
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Scarlet Fever	4	4	14	2	4	3	3	7	14	3	30	6	6	10	4	16	3	14	7	21	4	3	7	11	1
Whooping Cough	—	2	2	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	5	—	4	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	89	43	287	59	51	45	183	160	40	86	304	144	46	66	69	111	55	91	61	99	84	32	129	148	14
Diphtheria and Membraneous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	11	27	31	2	22	5	2	15	38	4	49	1	—	8	4	4	—	1	3	1	6	10	1	1	55
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary ..	—	2	2	1	2	1	3	—	4	—	4	2	2	8	2	4	—	—	5	2	3	1	—	2	10
Pneumonia, Broncho	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	17
Pneumonia, Influenzal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1	9	2	2	1	8	2	5	6	2	2	1	5	2	4	5	5	3	2	2	6	6	2	4	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	179
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	109	87	348	67	85	69	195	190	113	97	395	155	61	104	83	147	65	110	83	131	104	57	143	168	276

Table 10—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1965—*continued*

DISEASE	Total all ages	AGE GROUPS under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 years and over	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	201	1	7	70	121	2	—	—	—	—	18
Whooping Cough	30	5	8	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	6
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2496	121	366	1164	837	8	—	—	—	—	69
Diphtheria and Membraneous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	301	25	36	91	66	43	38	1	—	1	29
Meningococcal Infection ..	9	3	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	8
Pneumonia, Primary ..	60	8	7	9	7	1	4	9	2	13	12
Pneumonia, Broncho	29	4	2	2	—	—	—	3	9	9	9
Pneumonia, Influenzal ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infections	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B.	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	25	3	1	6	4	1	6	3	—	1	22
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	87	—	2	3	3	4	19	39	10	7	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	9	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	185	—	—	—	—	77	108	—	—	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3442	170	430	1358	1046	141	183	59	23	32	182

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

87 cases of Pulmonary and 9 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 28 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is equal to a death rate of 0·101 per 1,000; in 1964 there were 28 deaths and death rate of 0·106. In 1965 the death rate for England and Wales was 0·042 per 1,000 (Males 0·065; Females 0·021).

There were no deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary. In 1964 there were 3 deaths and a death rate of 0·011 per 1,000. In 1965 the death rate for England and Wales was 0·006 (Males 0·006; Females 0·005).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0·101 per 1,000 compared with 0·048 in England and Wales.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Wainwright reports as follows:—

During the year 1965 5 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients and 2 of these were new cases.

Classification	
Shoulder	2
Hip	1
Foot	2
	5

3 have been discharged as improved, and 2 transferred to other hospitals.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1965

by Dr. F. A. Smith, Chest Consultant

It is encouraging once again to report that the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the City during 1965 fell to the relatively low figure of 93. This compares very favourably with the figure of 121 for 1964 and shows a decline of 23·1%.

Included in the figure of 93 were 3 cases "transferred in" to Stoke-on-Trent from other parts of the country, 4 cases of silico-tuberculosis notified posthumously after post mortem examination and 6 cases of uncomplicated tuberculosis. Of those 6 cases of uncomplicated pulmonary tuberculosis 4 had never attended the Chest Clinic and had died in one or other of the general hospitals after their family doctors had arranged for their admission for treatment of chest trouble. In none had tuberculosis been suspected during life. The other 2 cases had attended the Chest Clinic in 1960 but rescrutiny of their chest X-rays of that date confirmed our original conclusion that at that time there were no radiological manifestations of pulmonary tuberculosis.

During 1965, 9 cases (who have been successfully treated) were otified as suffering from tuberculosis complicated by silicosis or pneu-oconiosis and are in receipt of 100% disability payments.

Nine cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were also notified during 965. These are referred to later in this report but it is interesting to note hat among them was one case of tuberculosis meningitis but no new cases f bone and joint disease.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, including those notified post-umously, fell to a new low level of 22 compared to 24 for the year 1964.

Total attendances at the Chest Clinic totalled 6,521, an increase of 859 n the attendance for 1964. On the other hand, the number of new atients referred fell to 1,530 in 1965 compared to 1,676 in 1964, a decline f 8·8%. This is partly accounted for by Family Doctors referring atients to the Mass Radiography Unit for a chest X-ray and if some bviously treatable condition is discovered the necessary treatment is rescribed which the patient can have immediately without resource to he Chest Clinic. In the same way, patients X-rayed at the Mass Radio-raphy Unit may be referred directly to one or other of the Thoracic urgeons if, as in the case of cancer of the lung, a more or less accurate iagnosis can be made at their first attendance for chest X-ray.

Table 11 shows the sex distribution of the 93 cases notified during 965.

Table 11

93 New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1965

	1965		1964	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Men ..	59	63·9	83	68·7
Women ..	24	25·9	28	23·1
Children ..	10	10·2	10	8·2
Total	93	100·0	121	100·0

It should be remembered that included in the figure of 93 in Table 11 re 3 cases "transferred in" from other areas, 4 cases of silico-tuberculosis otified posthumously and 6 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis also notified osthumously but the cause of death in those cases was not directly ttributable to pulmonary tuberculosis.

Table 11 shows that there was a fall in the number of men notified from 83 in 1964 to 59 in 1965, a decline of 20·9% and in women a smaller reduction in notifications of 4 (14%). In children the figure of 10 showed no change from that of 1964. However, 5 of the children actually notified had no active pulmonary disease and were, in fact, contacts under 5 years of age with clear chest X-rays.

It was considered that as they were contacts, were under 5 years of age and had a markedly positive tuberculin test they had been infected recently with tubercle bacilli and were in need of treatment. One child had an obvious pulmonary lesion and 4 other children were notified from the Paediatric Department at one of the main Hospitals and had never attended the Chest Clinic. Nothing is known about these 4 children nor about the child notified as suffering from tuberculous meningitis.

It will be seen from Table 11 that men still form by far the majority of notifications of new cases. Male notifications exceed by about 28% the total number of women and children together. The pattern of the age groups in men and women affected by tuberculosis follows the trend in recent years, not only in the City but throughout the country.

Table 12 shows the age and sex distribution of the 93 cases notified during 1965.

Table 12

Age and Sex distribution of 93 Cases Notified in 1965

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1— 6 months	—	—	—	—
7—12 months	1	1·59	—	—
1½— 5 years	4	6·26	3	10·25
6—10 ..	—	—	1	3·52
11—15 ..	1	1·59	—	—
16—20 ..	1	1·59	1	3·52
21—25 ..	1	1·59	1	3·52
26—30 ..	5	7·84	1	3·52
31—35 ..	4	6·26	1	3·52
36—40 ..	2	3·26	2	6·96
41—45 ..	3	4·72	3	10·25
46—50 ..	7	10·52	3	10·25
51—55 ..	5	7·84	1	3·52
56—60 ..	10	15·62	2	6·96
61—65 ..	9	14·04	4	13·48
66—70 ..	5	7·84	2	6·96
71—75 ..	3	4·72	3	10·25
76—80 ..	3	4·72	1	3·52
80 plus ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	64	100·00	29	100·00

This table shows that 6 (9·5%) of the men notified were over 70 years of age, 11 (17·3%) were over 65, 20 (47·1%) were over 60 and 35 (54·8%) were over 50 years of age. In women 44·7% were over 50, 34·2% were over 60 and nearly 14% were over 70 years of age.

As far as men are concerned the pattern is the same as it has been for some years throughout the country but the notifications for 1965 in women represent some shift towards the older age groups. Despite this rend in both men and women the difficulties usually associated with the older age groups in persuading them to accept admission to Hospital and o co-operate both as in-patients and out-patients in treatment have, in fact, never arisen. All these patients have accepted the discipline of hospital treatment and the prospect of complete cure in a relatively short time with the utmost co-operation and willingness. Similarly no difficulty has been encountered in persuading them to attend the Chest Clinic at regular intervals for out-patient supervision of their treatment and progress.

Infectious Cases

Nevertheless, active pulmonary tuberculosis in patients who have had no treatment or who for one reason or another have relapsed is an infectious disease. It is always desirable, therefore, to attempt to isolate the infecting organism. Of the total of 93 cases notified in 1965, 73 or 78·5% of the total were proved to be excreting tubercle bacilli in their sputum and a moderately active case of untreated tuberculosis excretes two thousand million organisms in the sputum in 24 hours.

As far as silico-tuberculosis is concerned, it has been shown that such cases are more resistant to being rendered non-infectious because of the relative avascularity of the lesions but fortunately in 1965 there were only 12 cases of silico-tuberculosis notified, all of them originally infectious, but they have been successfully treated and have now been rendered non-infectious.

Number of Patients on the Tuberculosis Register

At the 31st December, 1965 there were 789 patients on the Clinic Register. Of these, 67 (8·5%) were patients known to have tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs. The sex distribution of these 789 patients is shown in Table 13.

Table 13

Sex Distribution of 789 patients on the Chest Clinic Register as at 31st December, 1965

	31.12.1965 Number	31.12.1965 % of Total	31.12.1964 Number	31.12.1964 % of Total
Men	457	57·92	650	60·63
Women ..	289	36·62	350	32·65
Children under 14	43	5·46	72	6·72
Total ..	789	100·00	1,072	100·00

Table 13 shows that there is a reduction of 283 (26%) in the number of patients on the Register as compared to the position at the end of 1964. Those 283 patients have had their names removed from the register after a number of years of Clinic attendance and their disease has now healed.

Table 14

Source of New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1965

Source	1965		1964	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Referred direct by Family Doctors . .	25	26·9	32	26·4
Mass Radiography . .	34	36·6	41	33·8
Notified from Hospitals	16	17·2	36	29·8
Contacts	5	5·4	7	5·8
Transfers—In	3	3·2	5	4·2
Posthumous	10	10·7	—	—
Total . .	93	100·0	121	100·00

The discovery of fresh cases of tuberculosis is very important and from the source of such cases can be judged the efficiency of the medical services in looking for them. Table 14 shows the source of new cases during 1965 with the figures for 1964 also shown for comparison.

It is obvious that we are still very largely dependent on the Family Doctors and on the Mass Radiography service for the great majority of suspected cases who were later referred to the Chest Clinic for further examination and investigation. Between them, the Family Doctors and the Mass Radiography, referred 63% of all the cases ultimately diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Of the 16 cases notified from the Hospital, 10 were posthumous. Of those 10 4 had never at any time attended the Chest Clinic and 4 were cases of silico-tuberculosis discovered at postmortem.

Five cases of tuberculosis were discovered in contacts but explanation has been given earlier as to how these cases arose and why they were notified.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1965

There were only 22 deaths in 1965 directly attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis compared to 25 in 1964.

As can be seen from Table 15 below nearly two-thirds of the deaths in men occurred in the age group of 65 and over but only one of the 6 women was in this age group.

Table 15
22 Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1965

Sex	Numbers in Age Groups					Totals
	Under 25 years	25–44	45–64	65–74	75 and over	
Males ..	–	–	6	7	3	16
Females ..	–	–	5	–	1	6
Totals ..	–	–	11	7	4	22

The accompanying graph of notifications and deaths from 1948 to 1965 shows that the trend for deaths due to tuberculosis continues to fall year by year and has now reached a new low level for the City.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

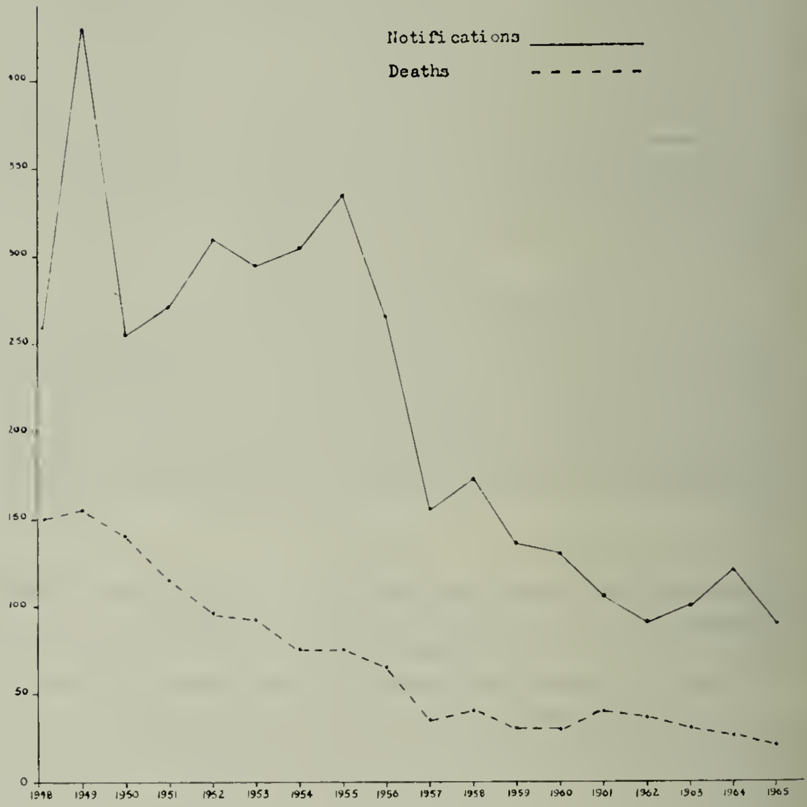
There were only 9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during 1965. Table 16 shows the organs and the age groups affected in males and females. There was only one case in a child under 14 and no cases at all of bone and joint disease. Non-pulmonary disease does not, therefore, seem to present a problem and apart from the case of meningitis the people affected were all adults who had had their infection many years previously.

The case of meningitis was not under the care of the Chest Clinic but the child has completely recovered as have the other 8 cases of non-pulmonary disease.

Table 16
9 Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1965
(in addition to 93 pulmonary cases)

Site of or Type of Disease	SEX										TOTALS
	MALES					FEMALES					
	under 1	2–5	6–15	16–45	45 +	under 1	2–5	6–15	16–45	45 +	
Kidneys etc. ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
Glands of Neck ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Meningitis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	9

Comparison of Notifications to Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1948-1965



The Work of the Chest Clinic

As has already been noted the number of new patients who attended e Chest Clinic in 1965 declined by 8·1% as compared to 1964, from 1,676 1,530 but the total attendances of patients rose by 15%. As tuber- losis continues to decline so does the number of patients referred to the est Clinic, for the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis ll remains the primary function of the Chest Clinic. As the number of w cases decline so will the number of contacts and the number of home its made by the Health Visitors. On the other hand, the diagnosis and eatment of many other chest diseases which are common in the City resent a greater proportion of the Chest Clinic work than hitherto.

Table 17 shows the figures connected with attendances at the Chest inic but it must be remembered that many patients with symptoms of est disease are referred for X-ray to the Mass Radiography Unit and ereafter either to the Thoracic Surgical Centre direct or are immediately, a matter of urgency, admitted to Hospital.

Similarly Family Doctors refer patients to the Mass Radiography Unit a chest X-ray in order to exclude the presence of certain diseases luding tuberculosis.

Table 17

Routine Work of the Chest Clinic for Five Years, 1961-1965

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
w Patients examined	2,078	2,209	2,074	1,676	1,530
w contacts examined	291	271	279	279	184
tients attendances	6,705	6,833	6,507	5,662	6,521
ray examinations	7,978	7,864	7,313	6,033	5,675
berculin skin tests	1,543	1,362	1,315	969	868
its made by Health Visitors	4,748	3,238	2,714	2,144	1,743
.G. Vaccinations	160	194	219	150	166

Prevention and After Care

After care as it was known in previous years with a special committe to cater for the needs of a patient discharged from a Sanatorium and hi dependants has now almost disappeared; nearly all patients return to thei previous jobs within a very short period after leaving hospital although small proportion may have to be found light work but this is now th exception.

Hardship in families where the father falls victim to tuberculosi hardly ever arises now as there are so many increased benefits associate with the welfare state and the in-treatment of tuberculosis is no longer prolonged process necessitating a long period of absence from family an work.

Nevertheless, "after care" work is still necessary and a resumé of th activities of the Welfare Officer attached to the Clinic who works i co-operation with the various state bodies and the Public Health an Housing Departments is described below.

Welfare Department

Chest Diseases Welfare Department

The problems dealt with by the Welfare Department during 196 covered a wide field mainly dealing with domestic and financial problem

Whenever possible patients are interviewed by the Welfare Offic prior to entering hospital. In the case of younger people often earning high income, their financial liabilities cause great concern when they ar reduced to National Health Insurance only. Advice is given as to ho the situation can be met and on many occasions local firms have bee contacted by the Welfare Officer and payments have been reduced unt the patient has returned to work. This has helped the patient to ent hospital more relaxed and anxious to co-operate with everyone.

Several cases have occurred, where young widows advised to ent hospital for treatment are worried about the care of their children. Tl services of the Children's Department are explained to this patient, an contact with the Authority is followed up after co-operation is obtaine and in several cases the children have been admitted into care, and throu liaison with the Matron letters have kept close contact with the moth throughout the period in hospital.

Regular fortnightly visits are made to ward 7 at Bucknall, and tl Chest Unit at the City General Hospital; also the Cheshire Joint Sanato ium on request. This enables the Welfare Officer to help and advise many problems; matrimonial, financial, speeding up lax visitation l relatives, completing various forms, and writing and posting letter Assistance is also given particularly with cases of elderly people, in tl purchasing of a clothing outfit when they are due for discharge. It often found mainly amongst the older men, they have the money but c not wish to be worried with the thought of shopping for themselves c leaving hospital; after talking to this patient and making a list of the requirements the purchases are made and delivered to the hospital, ar subsequently the patient can be discharged adequately clothed.

The usual services, District Nurse, Home Help, Meals on Wheels, ational Assistance, are always willing to co-operate when asked to do so y the Welfare Department in the needy cases which are followed up ollowing discharge from hospital.

There is always a good supply of second-hand clothes, which is used ainly, helping problem families and elderly people.

Assistance is given to patients who are fit to work again, and many ocal firms are contacted, and every endeavour is made to place the patient nto a suitable type of employment. This is not always easy as light work s usually advised and often does not offer a much higher income than the atient is already receiving, i.e. National Health Insurance plus dependnts allowance supplemented by National Assistance.

Convalescence

During 1965, 5 patients were sent on periods of convalescence through he Health Department.

Re-Housing

Problems of re-housing and the improvement of existing housing onditions. These are dealt with by the referral to the Housing Departent or through the Public Health Department Inspectors in the cases of nsanitary conditions. 9 letters supporting applications were forwarded the City Housing Department and 4 applicants were successfully ehoused in 1965. 6 cases were advised and helped through the departent of the Public Health Inspector.

Throughout 1965 the Welfare Department has always received full o-operation from Voluntary bodies and Local Authority Departments. heir valuable assistance helps to alleviate many problems especially mongst the older patients.

Rehabilitation

The number of patients fit for work but unemployed at the end of 965 again showed a further reduction on the previous year and stood at as compared with 15 at the end of 1964. In addition, 4 patients were assed as fit for work and 9 patients were assisted in finding employment.

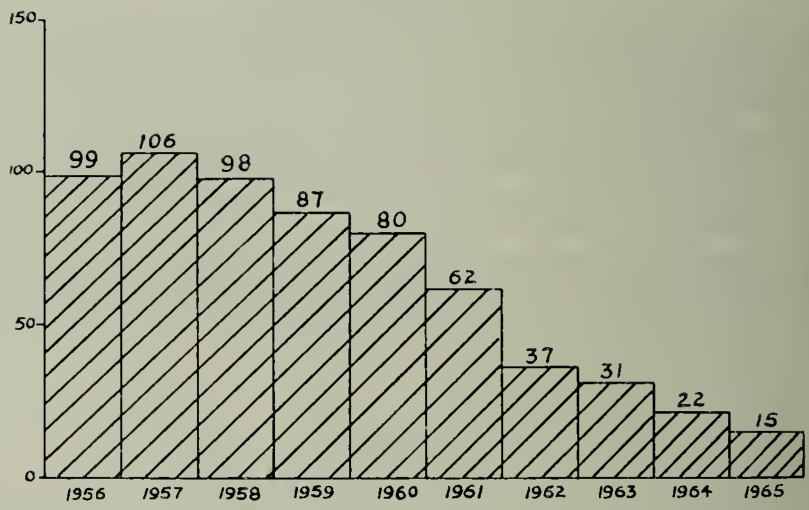
The nature of employment found for the patients is as follows:—

Handyman, Brick Works	1
Security Officer, West Midlands Gas Company ..	1
Salesman Representative, Childrens Wear	1
Insurance Collector	1
Check Weighman	1
Pottery	2
Clerical	2
	9

Patients classed as fit for work but are unemployed.

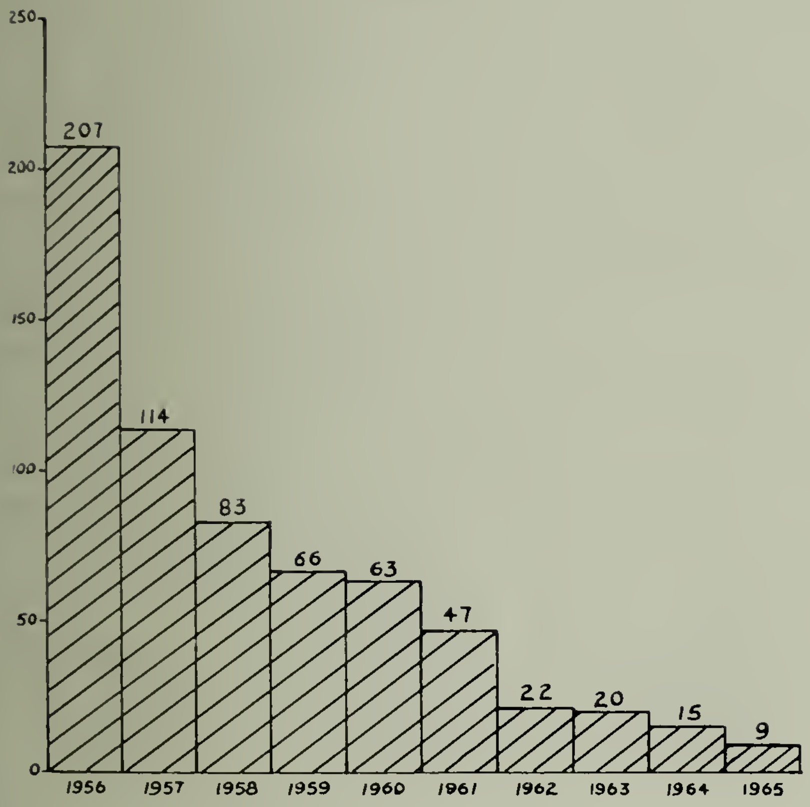
Monthly Average.

Graph 1



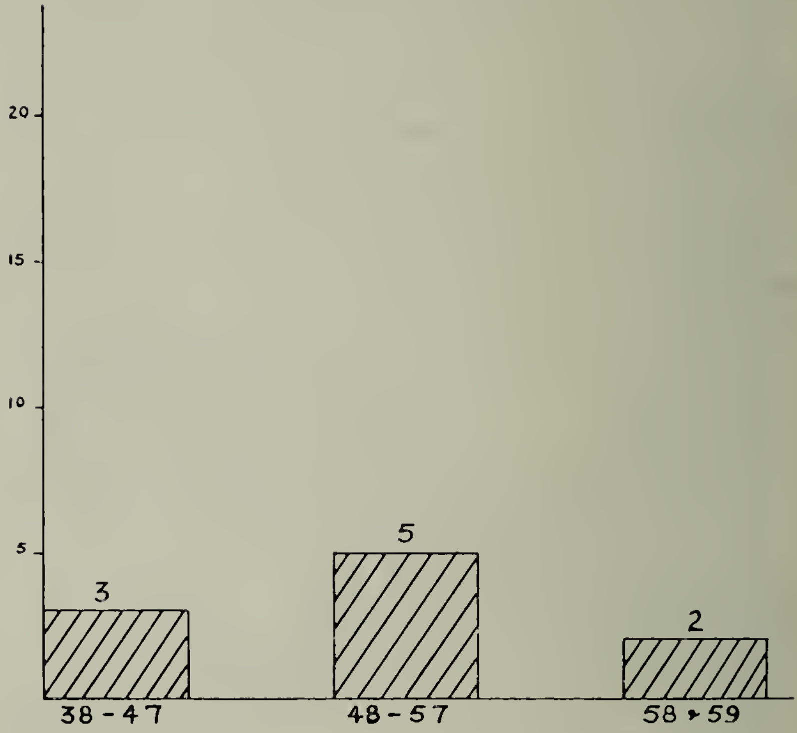
Resumption of Employment.
Number of placings into Industry.

Graph 2



Age Groups of Patients fit for Work but Unemployed at the end of 1965.

Graph 3



General Activities of the Welfare Department

The following table is a resumé of part of the work of the Welfare epartment at the Chest Clinic:—

Number of patients interviewed	529
Number of home visits to patients, dependants and problem families	472
Miscellaneous visits	128
Number of cases referred to National Assistance	30
National Assistance Board requests on patients, re health and working capacity	41
Pneumoconiosis applications	10
Free milk allowed to new cases	4
Home Help recommended	4
District Nurse recommended	1
Patients admitted to Blind Home	1
Public Health inspection	6
Admission of children to residential homes and nurseries	5
Convalescent cases—Public Health Department	5
Admission to Old People's Home	1
Clothing given to problem families and patients through Welfare Department	46
Clothing given to families through W.V.S.	11
Requests on patients working ability. Forms D.P. 1X completed for Ministry of Labour	37
N.C.B. Medical Officer informed of admission and discharges of miners	7
Case referred to S.S.A.F.A. for financial assistance	1

Through the generosity of an anonymous donor, many needy cases ve been assisted, as follows: 8 patients received gifts of clothing; 6 tients received gifts of bedding; 1 patient had an electricity account paid her; 6 patients had financial grants; these were paid out weekly from e Clinic mainly to cover extra nourishment; 5 patients had television sets talled; 11 patients had their television rental covered over the past year, s is paid in quarterly accounts via the Clinic; 8 patients had their evision licences obtained and delivered to them; 1 patient had one nth's mortgage settled whilst in hospital; a family of six had a 17 lb. key delivered to them; 198 needy families received a gift of 5 bags of l delivered to them in December, 1965; further delivery of the same ount was made immediately after Christmas, and a third amount is to delivered in March, 1966.

Prevention

Prevention of the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis requires constan and urgent attention.

The untreated case presents a source of infection to others so it i important that tuberculosis be recognized and treated while in its earlie stages. A patient with early disease may present very few symptoms an in such a case X-ray of the chest affords the best means of detection. I is here that Mass Radiography makes the really large contribution t prevention of spread of the disease not only by X-raying the patient wit few symptoms but by undertaking the X-raying of all the personnel i factories and schools with the minimum dislocation of their activities.

Contact examination is also one of the principal ways in which th spread of the disease can be eliminated. During 1965, 184 new contact were examined and X-rayed and tuberculin tested at the Chest Clini This represents about two contacts for every case notified and six contact were considered to have a recent infection requiring treatment. Tho who had no natural protection against tuberculous infection were offer B.C.G. vaccination. 84 such contacts as shown in Table 18 were succes fully vaccinated and no complications as the result of the vaccinati were found in any of them.

Table 18

B.C.G. Vaccinations during 1965
84 Contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G. during 1965

SEX	AGE GROUPS						
	Under 1 year	1—2	3—5	6–10	11—15	16 and over	Total
Males ..	8	9	10	10	6	1	44
Females ..	11	10	3	9	3	4	40
TOTALS ..	19	19	13	19	9	5	84

In addition, 82 other patients who attended the Chest Clinic we offered and accepted B.C.G. vaccination. In all these cases vaccinati was successful and was free of complications.

The fourth preventive measure is relief of overcrowding in a househo in which a case of tuberculosis is discovered. The City Housing Depa ment has always been most helpful and co-operative in providing fre and more commodious accommodation for such families and this mu make a large contribution to the prevention of spread of the disease.

Hospital Treatment

Hospital treatment is still necessary for the successful and satisfactory treatment of the infectious case. Admission to hospital ensures isolation of the potential infector until he is rendered non-infectious and it also enables satisfactory check to be made by X-ray and sputum examination of response to treatment.

There are about 100 beds available for the in-patient treatment of cases of tuberculosis from the City. About 65 of those are located at the Loggerheads Hospital near Market Drayton, and 35 are available in the Chest Unit at the City General Hospital. A small number (six or eight beds) are made available at Bucknall Hospital for the treatment of children with primary tuberculosis.

During the year 243 patients were admitted to the Loggerheads Hospital, 158 to the City General Hospital (Chest Unit), and 10 children to Bucknall Hospital, although latterly difficulty in recruiting nursing staff has resulted in closure of some of the beds at Loggerheads and subsequent reduction in the number of patients admitted there. However, we have been assured by the North Staffordshire Hospital Management Committee that the Loggerheads Hospital, which has made and continues to make such an important contribution to the treatment of tuberculosis in the City, will remain open for at least another five years and a vigorous campaign has now been undertaken to recruit more nurses for this hospital.

In conclusion I should like once again to express my thanks to the Chest Clinic Staff for their help and co-operation in ensuring the smooth running of the chest service.

We are also greatly indebted to Dr. Hamilton and the Staff of the Public Health Department, to the School Health Service and to Dr. Posner and his Staff at the Mass Radiography Unit for their assistance and help in various aspects of diagnosis and prevention.

We are also grateful to the Pathological Departments of the two main hospitals, to the General Practitioners and to the ancillary departments at the hospitals for their continued help and co-operation in the control and reduction of tuberculosis in the City.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE STOKE-ON-TRENT MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE IN 1965

by Dr. E. Posner

Medical Director and Consultant Chest Physician

In August, 1965 the Headquarters and the Static X-ray Unit moved into the newly opened Central Out-Patients Department of the North Staffordshire Hospital Centre. The static unit is now conveniently situated opposite the reception office in the main waiting hall of the Out-Patients Department. The sessions were increased from 7 to 12 per week, including a large film session for children and selected Ante-Natal cases. In addition to the groups provided for at the unit's previous base, new out-patients are now being routinely X-rayed before attending certain specialists' clinics. This meant a considerable increase of X-rays taken by the static unit compared with the previous year. On the other hand the mobile unit X-rayed 6,000 persons less than in 1964 as a result of concentrating the work of this unit on smaller selected groups with a higher yield of tuberculosis and other abnormalities. Since the inception of the service in 1952, 860,000 films have now been taken.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Compared with 1964 there was a considerable fall in numbers of active and/or clinically significant cases, (94 as against 133). Of the 94 cases, 41 were residents of Stoke-on-Trent. The unit's contribution to cases notified from the Stoke clinic has been considerable since 1952 and has slightly increased during the past two years. (Table 19).

The case-finding rates in some of the main groups covered by the unit are shown on Table 20. It is clear that despite the declining numbers and rates which are shown on Fig. I, eradication of pulmonary tuberculosis is still a distant goal. The high rates found in Asian immigrants need no comment and it is hoped that more general practitioners will send all their Asian patients for annual routine chest X-rays in the future.

Pneumoconiosis

The favourable trends which have been apparent for some years, continued. (Table 21). The very marked decrease of newly detected cases in *coal miners* was probably due to some extent to the absence of pithead surveys in 1965, but there is now evidence from other sources, such as the Annual Reports of the National Coal Board and the Ministry of National Insurance that the attack rates of coal miners-pneumoconiosis are on the decline. Furthermore the contraction of the industry and the decreasing manpower are likely to produce lower prevalence rates in the future.

There can be little doubt that the falling numbers of newly detecte cases of pneumoconiosis in the local *pottery industry*, shown on Table 21 and Fig. II are a true phenomenon and not only a statistical freak.

It should also be stressed that of the 186 "newly detected cases" o pneumoconiosis shown on Table 21, 85 persons or 45·6% had not bee X-rayed before and a number of these may well have acquired the diseas under pre-war industrial conditions.

Lung Cancer

For the first time in the unit's history the number of cases of lun cancer found during the year exceeded those of active tuberculosis. (Fig I). 118 cases were detected, 104 in men and 14 in women. With a ver few exceptions all patients were cigarette smokers. The resectability rate remained at the deplorably low level of previous years, i.e. 24%.

It has been pointed out in previous reports that no positive associatio was found between the incidence of lung cancer and exposure to coal an ceramic dusts, but an analysis of all cases since 1952 suggests a somewha higher prevalence rate in certain other occupational groups. This is no being investigated with the help of the Registrar General on the basi of the recent National Census.

In the sad story of the post-war epidemic of lung cancer there is only one faint glimmer of hope. Table 22 shows that in the course of the past 7 years or so the proportion of men in whom lung cancer was diagnosed before the age of 55 years has become slightly lower. Although based on relatively small numbers this is in accordance with the mortality analysis by Springett (1966, Thorax, 21, 132), who does not suggest that the epidemic of lung cancer is on the decline, but believes that its peak *in men* may have been reached.

Routine Chest X-rays of Out-Patients

During the last 4 months of 1965, 2,800 new out-patients, attending the new Central Out-Patients Department, were X-rayed. The large majority were surgical, E.N.T. and gynaecological cases. Table 23 shows that this is a very worthwhile scheme with regard to case finding, especially as the large majority of these patients were referred to the department for other conditions than those diagnosed from their chest X-ray. It is hoped to extend the scheme in the future.

Research and other activities

1. A further study of China Biscuit Placers using alumina has now been submitted for publication. The results seem to confirm the safety of alumina, found by previous investigations.

2. By kind permission and with the support of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board I was able to visit chest hospitals, mass radiography centres and other research and clinical units in the United States. With regard to pulmonary tuberculosis the methods of management and treatment seem to be very similar to those practised in Great Britain but I was impressed by the very great difficulties of effective follow-up and standardised drug treatment in some large cities. These difficulties seem to be partly due to the absence of a comprehensive National Health Service, partly to the considerable proportion of emotionally unstable alcoholics and drug addicts among the tuberculous population of the United States. Mass radiography is practised on similar lines as in Great Britain, but fewer General Practitioners seem to take advantage of the facilities offered to them. On the other hand, I was much impressed by the streamlining of documentation and the widespread use of computers.

With regard to industrial chest disease and its prevention, very impressive work is being done in many centres, especially in the field of asbestosis which has been found to affect not only asbestos miners and workers in asbestos factories but also many other workmen such as building operatives, insulating workers and others. North Staffordshire has no asbestos industry but more attention will be given in the future to the other groups.

Acknowledgments

I wish to thank the Medical Officers of Health, the School Medical Officers, General Practitioners and Hospital Consultants for their interest and help. In 1965 Sir Barnett Stross retired from his long and fruitful service for the welfare and health of the citizens of Stoke-on-Trent. Since the inception of the Mass Radiography Service in 1952 he has shown a very deep interest in this preventive service, especially with regard to respiratory disease due to industrial causes. On behalf of my staff and myself I wish to thank him for his inspiring help and interest.

Table 19

Contribution by Mass Radiography to Tuberculosis Notifications in Stoke-on-Trent

Years	Contribution by Mass Radiography
1952—54	31%
1955—57	28%
1958—60	32%
1961—63	33%
1964—65	38%

Table 20

Tuberculosis Case Finding Rates in 1965 Main Groups in North Staffordshire

Group	Number X-rayed	Active Cases	Rate per 1,000
General Practitioner Patients North Staffs. ..	11,452	48	4·2
Out-Patients	2,790	3	1·1
Contacts	428	2	4·7
Asian immigrants	290	7	24·1
Factory Surveys, Stoke-on-Trent	17,009	16	0·9
Factory Surveys in other areas of North Staffs.. .	7,349	5	0·6

Table 21

Newly Detected Cases of Pneumoconiosis, according to Occupation and X-ray Category, 1965

(North Staffordshire Only)

X-ray Category	Simple Pneumoconiosis				Progressive Massive Fibrosis	Grand Total
	Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3	Total		
oalminers	20 (82)	8 (38)	– (3)	28(123)	– (6)	28 (129)
x Miners	29 (46)	14 (36)	2 (5)	45 (87)	6 (8)	51 (95)
ale Potters . .	15 (21)	5 (18)	1 (3)	21 (42)	– (4)	21 (46)
ale Ex Potters . .	4 (7)	7 (7)	1 (1)	12 (15)	4 (2)	16 (17)
emale Potters . .	21 (26)	5 (17)	2 (2)	28 (45)	2 (3)	30 (48)
emale Ex Potters . .	16 (15)	14 (11)	– (1)	30 (27)	4 (6)	34 (33)
ther Occupations . .	5 (6)	– (6)	– (1)	5 (13)	1 (2)	6 (15)
TOTAL . .	110 (203)	53 (133)	6 (16)	169 (352)	17 (31)	186 (383)

he numbers in brackets are the annual mean for the years 1960-64

Table 22

Age Distribution of 708 Male Cases of Bronchogenic Carcinoma at Time of Diagnosis

1952-1965

	Total Number	Under 45 years		45–54 years		55–64 years		65+ years	
1952 – 1954	37	1	2·7%	9	24·3%	19	51·4%	8	21·6%
1955 – 1957	74	7	9·5%	19	25·7%	32	43·2%	16	21·6%
1958 – 1960	174	10	5·8%	39	22·4%	63	36·2%	62	35·6%
1961 – 1963	229	12	5·3%	53	23·1%	95	41·5%	69	30·1%
1964 – 1965	194	11	5·7%	37	19·1%	82	42·3%	64	32·9%

Table 23

Abnormalities Detected on 2,790 Routine X-rays of New Out-Patients

	Men	Women	Total
Active or Clinically Significant T.B.	2	1	3
Bronchogenic Carcinoma	4	—	4
Pulmonary Metastases	1	5	6
Retro-sternal thyroids	3	3	6
Sarcoidcsis	1	—	1
Cardio-vascular abnormalities	54	60	114
Simple pneumoconiosis	16	11	27
Progressive Massive Fibrosis	2	—	2
Bronchitis, Asthma and Emphysema	49	17	66
Bronchiectasis	6	3	9
Spontaneous pneumothorax	2	—	2
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	10	11	21
Hiatus Hernias	3	4	7
Radiation Fibrosis	—	2	2
Pleural adhesions	22	24	46
Rib fractures	2	1	3
TOTALS	177	142	319

VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the treatment centre in the City which is under the control of the North Staffs. Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all new cases treated at the centre, and include those from outside the City area.

Year	Syphilis	Gon-orrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
1951 ..	74	141	629	75%	844
1952 ..	69	128	563	74%	760
1953 ..	57	102	572	78%	731
1954 ..	43	48	466	81%	557
1955 ..	52	68	463	79%	583
1956 ..	42	97	438	76%	577
1957 ..	31	101	545	81%	677
1958 ..	29	58	502	85%	589
1959 ..	23	78	512	82%	613
1960 ..	17	56	537	88%	610
1961 ..	24	71	570	89%	605
1962 ..	14	88	500	83%	602
1963 ..	11	69	633	88%	713
1964 ..	13	63	515	87%	591
1965 ..	15	53	314	82%	382

Fig. 1.

Active Tuberculosis etc.

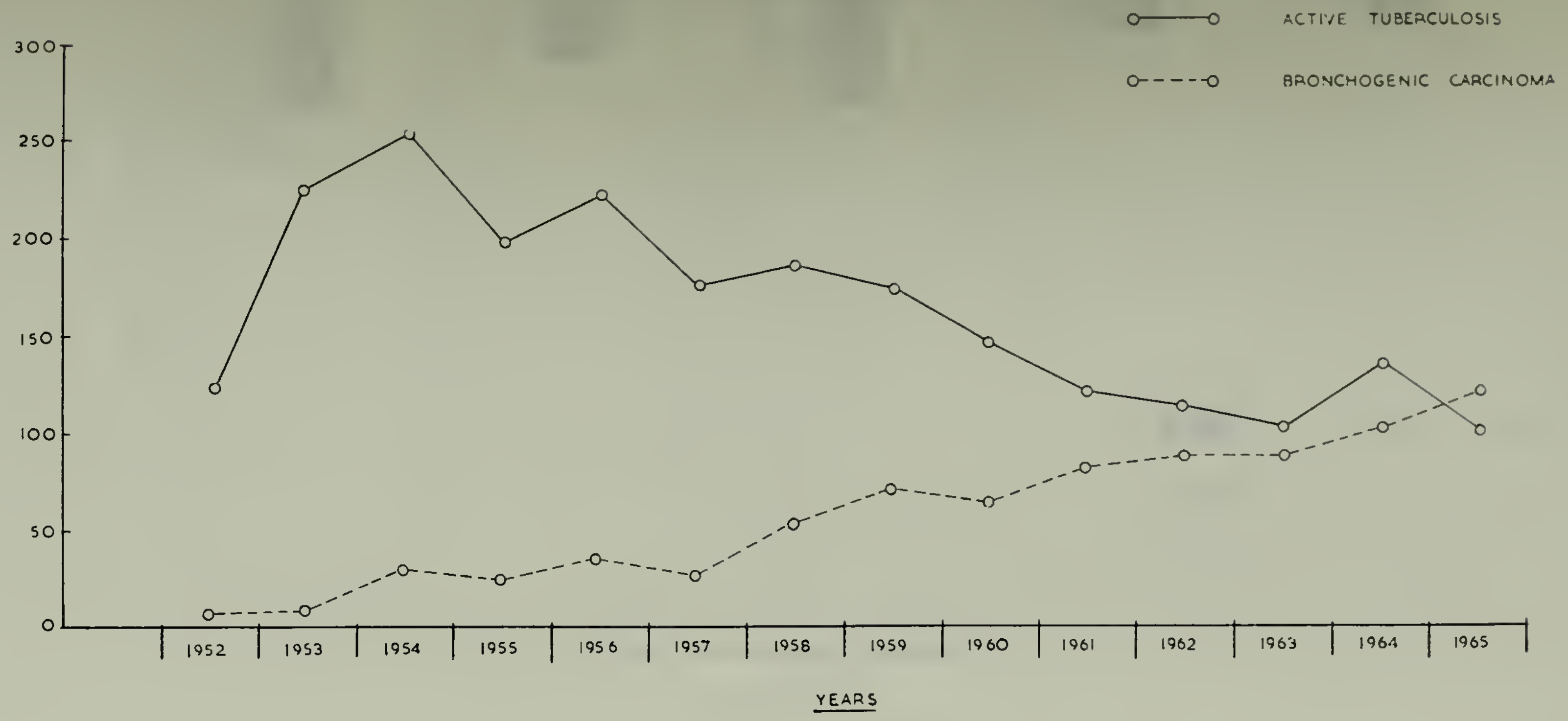
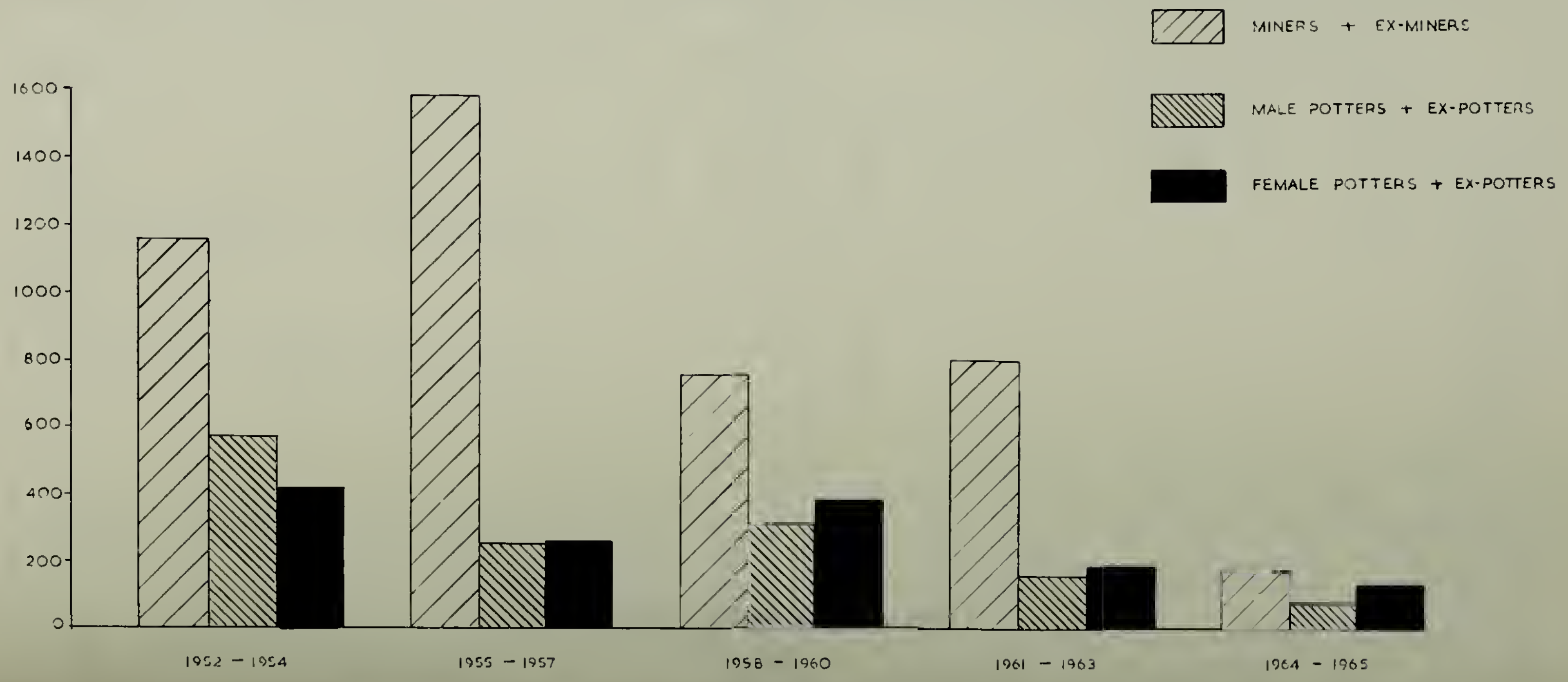


Fig. 2.

Pneumoconiosis detected



PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS
MENTAL HEALTH
CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

Abbey Hulton Health Services Centre

ABBEY HULTON HEALTH SERVICES CENTRE

Leek Road, Abbey Hulton

The Abbey Hulton Health Services Centre has been built to provide Centre to serve the Abbey Hulton District. For Health Services and chool Health purposes it will serve a population of 8,600, of which there vill be approximately 650 children under five years of age and 1,300 etween the ages of five years and fifteen years.

ccommodation

This Centre is planned as a two-storey building and is divided into wo main sections, i.e.:—

1. Health Services and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic on the round Floor.
2. Schools Health Services on the First Floor.

The accommodation in each section is as follows:—

ealth Services and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic

This section of the building is planned round a Main Entrance and eception Area. Provision is made for the storage of prams in a covered rea, and a playroom under the observation of the Receptionist is proided for toddlers. The main waiting area is in the form of a combined aiting and Lecture Hall with an adjoining Demonstration Kitchen. rovision is also made for Health Visitors, Maternity and Child Welfare octor, Examination Cubicles, Weighing Room, Midwives Accommodaion, Chiropodists Room and accommodation for District Nurses.

chool Health Services

This section of the centre has its own separate entrance, Waiting oom and Reception. Accommodation is provided for Dentistry, hysiotherapy, Ophthalmic Treatment, Medical Examinations and the reatment of minor ailments.

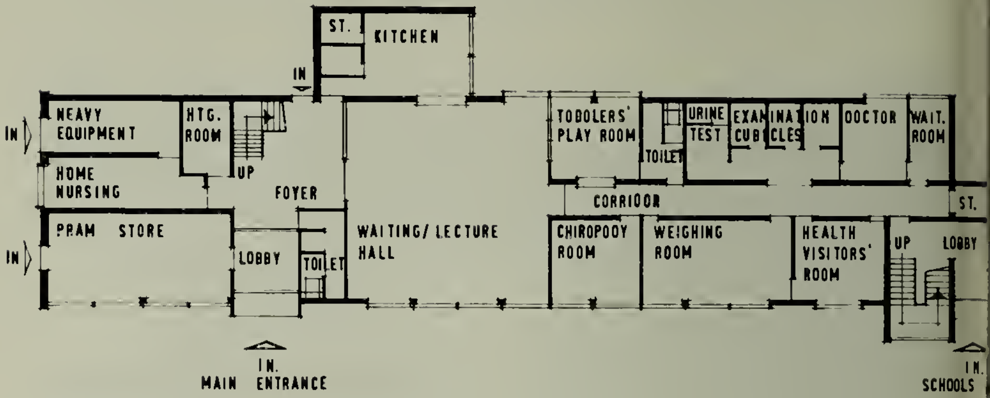
onstruction

The building is a steel framed structure and the large window areas onsist of double glazed units to improve the thermal insulation. The eating of the building is by means of gas ducted warm air.

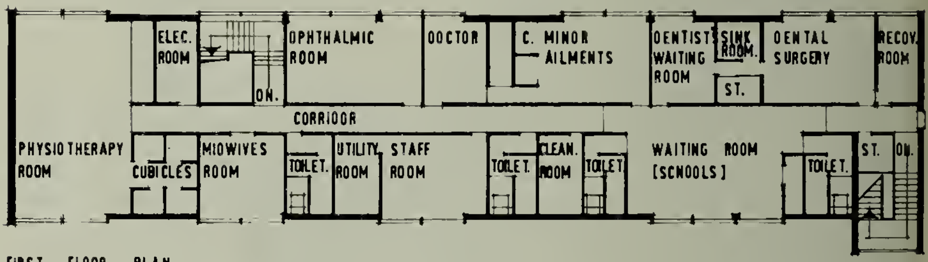
ost

The contract price for the erection of this Centre was £44,811 9s. 1d.

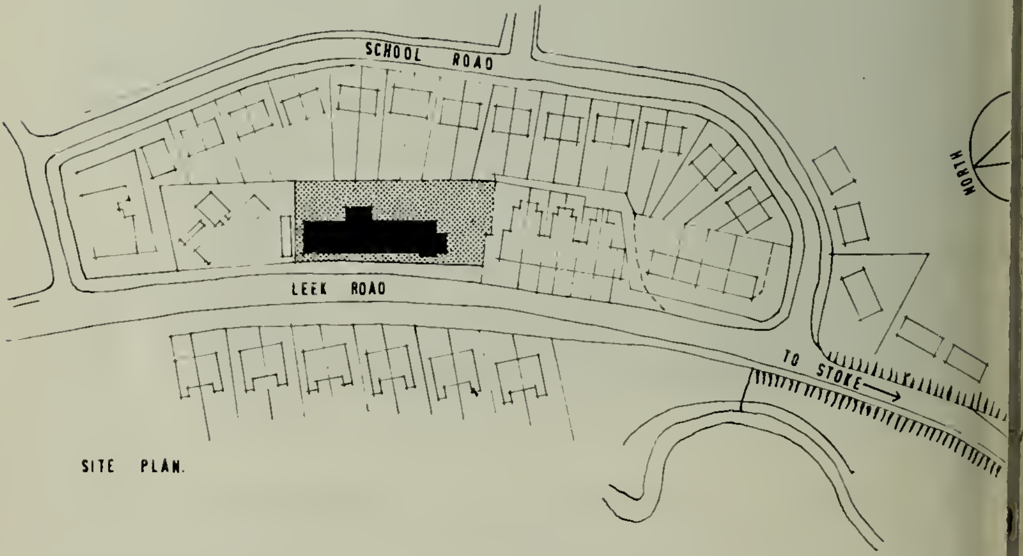
Plan of Abbey Hulton Health Services Centre



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SITE PLAN.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,495 of which 3,247 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,363 were delivered by midwives and in 82 cases doctors were present at the delivery.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth, made up 9·08% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 7·8% of the live births.

	1965		1964	
Number born alive ..	353	(Males 153) (Females 200)	305	(Males 149) (Females 156)
Number Stillborn	66	(Males 31) (Females 35)	64	(Males 32) (Females 32)

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home	47
Born at home and transferred to hospital ..	17
Born in hospital	289

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	No.	Died on 1st day	Died between 2nd day and 1 month	No. Surviving at end of 1st month
Under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ..	34	17	5	12
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	53	2	1	50
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	73	—	4	69
Between 5 and 5½ lbs. ..	193	3	7	183
TOTAL ..	353	22	17	314

Of the 353 infants born alive, 314 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 88·9%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	87·9%
Survival rate for those born at home	100·%
Survival rate for those born at home and transferred to hospital	76·4%

41·9% of all premature births were first babies.

PREMATURE BABIES

A Midwife with special training in the care of premature infants takes over the care of the infants living at home. Special cots fitted with hot water bottles are supplied.

No. of first visits	149	Total 1,190
No. of subsequent visits	1,041	
No. of cots loaned	1	

WEIGHT OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME:—

Weight 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or under	1
Weight 3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ..	1
Weight 4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	5
Weight 5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. .. .	22
No. transferred to Hospital	2

The Department maintains close contact with the Premature Baby Unit at the Hospital and the hospital informs us of the discharge of premature infants.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 115 (Males 56, Females 59).

The Stillbirth rate was 2·49% of total births. Last year's figure was 1·95%.

Place of Birth—	Born at Home	8
	Born in hospital	107
	Admitted to Hospital as emergencies ..	36

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MOTHER:—

1. Not associated with pregnancy		6
Essential hypertension	3	
Diabetes	1	
Herpes Zoster	1	
Carbon monoxide poisoning (attempted suicide)	1	
2. Associated with pregnancy		38
Pre-eclampsia	12	
Placental insufficiency	15	
Rhesus incompatibility	8	
No ante-natal care	3	
3. Associated with labour		42
Antepartum haemorrhage	15	
Prolapsed cord	5	
Cord round neck of baby	5	
Ruptured uterus	1	
Forceps delivery—high head	1	
Postmature extended breech	1	
Cause unknown	14	
. Conditions affecting the baby		225
Abnormal foetus	26	
Premature birth weight	68	
Duration of pregnancy less than 40 weeks	60	
Post-maturity	9	
Maceration	62	
. Analysis of emergency admissions		35
Antepartum haemorrhage	10	
Pre-eclampsia	1	
Rhesus incompatibility	1	
Intrauterine death	8	
Cord round neck	2	
Maternal essential hypertension	2	
Abnormal foetus	2	
Foetal distress	4	
Prolapsed cord	3	
Prolonged labour	1	
Locked premature illegitimate twins	1	

umber of twin births (both infants stillbirths)	1
umber of twin births (one twin survived)	1
umber of illegitimate stillbirths	9

Table showing Age of Mothers:—

	Up to 19 years	20 – 29 years	30 – 39 years	40 years and over	Total
First baby ..	10	22	4	–	36
Other mothers	3	31	40	5	79

Table showing Parity of Mothers:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number	36	23	14	19	7	6	3	3	1	2	–	–	1

Provisional stillbirth rate	1965	1964	1963	1962
per 1,000 births ..	24·9	19·5	21·5	24·7

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—236. (It gives a percentage of 5·1 o the total births).

5 infants were stillborn.

Total number of illegitimate births 236 (Males 116, Females 120

Born at home	34
Born in hospital	202
Number of sets of twins	4
Number of stillbirths	5
Number of infant deaths	2
Number of premature infants	27

All the illegitimate infants are followed up by the Health Visitors an the following data shows the position of these children at the end of th year:—

Children in the care of the mother	98
Children in the care of both parents	76
Children in the care of both parents (now married)	6
Children in the care of the Children's Officer ..	18
Children in the care of the Children's Officer (adoption pending)	13
Number of children adopted	9
Retained in hospital	1
Removed from the City	5
Children in care of grandmother	3

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Uncertain
Number ..	104	39	35	21	12	7	4	1	3	0	1	5

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS:—

Age	Under 20	20 – 29	30 – 39	40 – 49	Uncertain
Number ..	63	100	53	12	4

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS UNDER 20 YEARS:—

Age ..	15	16	17	18	19
Number ..	2	6	8	28	19

TABLE SHOWING MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHERS:—

Marital Status	Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Unknown
Number	154	44	6	11	4	11

	1965	1964	1963
Illegitimate birth rate	5·1%	4·19%	4·2%

Ministry of Health Regulations—re Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

Arrangements are made through the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association for the care of girls in lodgings or having home difficulties. If necessary, the Moral Welfare Officer arranges for the admission of a girl to a Home for Unmarried Mothers about eight weeks before the confinement. Their stay is continued for about two months after. The baby leaves with the mother but if this is not practicable the infant may be placed in a Children's Home or with prospective adopters.

The following is a report by this association for the year 1965:—

Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work
Report on the Care of Illegitimate Children 1965

109 cases in which illegitimate births occurred in 1965 have been dealt with by Miss Goy and are reported on below. In addition 55 cases in which births occurred prior to 1965 were helped according to their various needs including placing babies for adoption, advice as to Affiliation proceedings, finding accommodation etc. 41 expectant mothers whose babies were due to be born in 1966 had the necessary arrangements made for their confinements. This makes a total of 205 cases under care during 1965 which shows an increase of 31 compared with 1964.

38 mothers were accommodated in Diocesan Homes; 6 in Roman Catholic Homes, 63 in hospital and 2 girls had home confinements.

13 of the cases concerned married women who gave birth to illegitimate children; 2 were living apart from their husbands, 2 were legally separated, 6 divorced and 3 were reconciled to their husbands after the adoption of their babies.

Every effort has been made to contact the putative fathers and as a result 14 Affiliation Orders were granted. Following applications made by Miss Goy 4 grants have been paid by Voluntary Societies.

8 girls married, 4 of them to the fathers of their babies.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 15 and 41 and are listed as follows:—*Aged* 15, 7. *Aged* 16, 10. *Aged* 17, 10. *Aged* 18, 17. *Aged* 19, 11. Aged 20, 10. *Aged* 21, 12. *Aged* 22/27, 16. *Aged* 28/34, 12. *Aged* 35/40, 3. *Over* 40, 1.

The ages of the putative fathers ranged between 14 and 60 years; 62 were single men; 33 married and in 14 instances details of marital status were not known.

The babies were placed as follows:—

39 with mothers at home;
8 with parents married;
1 with mother in residential post;
4 with mothers in Homes;
5 with foster parents;
6 in Local Authority Homes;
4 in Voluntary Children's Homes;
30 adopted through this Association;
3 mothers placed their babies privately for adoption;
4 cases were transferred to other areas;
2 babies were stillborn and 3 girls had miscarriages.

527 visits have been paid in connection with the 205 cases under care. In addition the homes of prospective adopters have been vetted and reported on, babies visited after placings have been made, girls conveyed to Homes and accompanied when they have had to appear in Court or to have their signatures witnessed when consenting to an Adoption Order being made.

We wish to express our gratitude for the help and advice of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 87 (males 46, females 41) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 19·1 per 1,000 live births compared with 16·3 in 1964, and 19·9 in 1963.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1960	4178	25	0·48	6·0	10·8	3·6	0·0	0·0
1961	4260	29	0·70	5·4	5·16	2·1	0·0	0·0
1962	4459	22	0·69	5·8	4·46	3·8	0·0	0·0
1963	4348	19	0·46	2·76	4·6	1·8	0·0	0.0
1964	4480	16	0·22	5·53	3·3	2·2	0·0	0·0
1965	4490	19	0·22	4·23	4·6	4·6	0·0	0·0

	1965	1964
Percentage of deaths on 1st day	34·4%	36·1%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week	63·9%	55·4%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month ..	76·7%	62·1%

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1961	38	28	29
1962	25	22	22
1963	31	19	19
1964	29	17	16
1965	14	20	19

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1965	1964
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	14·7	10·4

PERINATAL DEATH RATE

(i.e., Stillbirths and Deaths in first week of life)	1965	1964
per 1,000 total births	36·3	28·6

20 infants died from prematurity but there were 40 deaths altogether where the birth weight was 5½ lbs. or under.

Table 24.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1965

Causes of Death	WARD																																															
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes Certified	–	2	5	1	1	5	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	–	2	1	3	1	3	5	1	–	1	3	–	2	2	–	1	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	–	4	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	6	3
Uncertified ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chicken-pox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*) ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convulsions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia (all forms)	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2
Other Respiratory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gastro-enteritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation (overlying) ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Injury at Birth	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Atelectasis	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–
Premature Birth	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pemphigus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases peculiar to early infancy	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other Causes	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
TOTALS	–	2	5	1	1	5	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	–	2	1	3	1	3	5	1	–	1	3	–	2	2	–	1	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	–	4	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	6	3

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 2,157; females 2,056. Illegitimate, males 134 females 143. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, males 45 females 40. Illegitimate, males 2, females 1.

Table 24.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1965—*cont.*

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 3 months		3 months and under 6 months		6 months and under 9 months		9 months and under 12 months		Total Deaths under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified	27	23	1	5	1	2	2	—	31	30	7	7	6	2	3	2	—	—	47	41
All Causes { Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	2	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	11	6
Other Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Atelectasis	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Congenital Malformations ..	7	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	7	8	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	12	9
Premature Birth	9	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases peculiar to early infancy	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other Causes	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	5	6
TOTALS	27	23	1	5	1	2	2	—	31	30	7	7	6	2	3	2	—	—	47	41

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 111 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 33 were employed as municipal midwives, 78 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—1,363

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	1,281
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	82
	1,363

Number of miscarriages attended	12
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives) ..	—
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	—
	—

As the requests for hospital confinement exceed the number of beds available, the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds.

An increasing number of women are being discharged from hospital before the tenth day of the puerperium and in many cases as early as the second and third days. These cases are nursed by the midwives and include both hospital booked cases and emergency admissions.

	1965	1964
Number of patients ..	2,469	2,046
Number of visits	16,270	12,281

During the year the Supervisor carried out 225 inspections.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 22 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives.

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance	867
Subsequent attendances	11,70
Visits by midwives to home	4,46

B. Labour

(*a*) Doctor booked and present at delivery	82
(*b*) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	1,270
(*c*) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	2
(*d*) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery ..	9
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	695
Number of women who had Gas and Air Analgesia ..	865
Number of women who were given Pethidine	845

Nursing Period

(*a*) No. of visits to women confined at home	40,720
(*b*) No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	16,270
(*c*) Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother ..	312

Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(*a*) Before delivery	150	175
(*b*) After delivery	25	

nalysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—572.

	During Pregnancy	*During Delivery*	*During Puerperium*	*Baby*	TOTAL
) Dr. booked	66	409	18	59	552
) Dr. not booked	2	15	3	—	20
TOTAL ..	68	424	21	59	572

The Flying Squad was called out on 35 occasions.

equests for Admission to Hospital on Social Grounds

Number of visits paid by midwives	1,734
Recommendations:	
for General Practitioner Unit	1,322
for home confinement	280
miscarriage or altered arrangement	48

lasses for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening at ome of the clinics. They are popular and the midwives are very satisfied ith their value in labour.

The classes are combined with instruction in Mothercraft.

Number of sessions	268
Number of new patients	264
Total attendances	1,423

Special Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wasserman and Kahn tests, and women are advised to attend the Mass Radiography Centre for a report on the chest. A report on the latter is included in The Mass Radiography report.

A haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method) on every patient and repeated at intervals throughout pregnancy.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	3,027
Number of X-Ray Reports	47

Mothercraft

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education posters, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks have become popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

Maternal Mortality

There was 1 death in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

	Total Maternal Mortality
1965—per 1,000 total births (City)	0·22
England and Wales	0·25
1964—per 1,000 total births (City)	0·22
England and Wales	0·25

Gynaecological Clinic

A clinic is held at 17 Charles Street, Hanley, twice monthly fo advice to women where a further pregnancy is detrimental to healt (Ministry of Health Regulations). The women are referred from genera practitioners, clinics or hospitals.

Number of women attending for the first time	
Number of return visits	6
Total number of attendances	7

New cases were referred by:—

General practitioners	
Health Department Staff	

The following are the indications for attendance:—

Multiparity	
Poor obstetric history	
Heart disease	

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORIUM

No notifications in 1965 as against 4 last year.

HEALTH VISITING

The number of visits made by the Health Visitors has increased robably due to the fact that throughout this year the number of Health isiting Staff has increased. There is also an increase in the attendances t the Infant Welfare Clinics but this is probably due to the fact that the ity boundary changes took place in April, 1965 and it is, therefore, very ifficult to compare the figures for 1965 with those of previous years.

In October, 1965 the new Health Services Clinic, Leek Road, Abbey Iulton was officially opened. The premises are very attractive, well lanned and well sited, and the number of attendances at the clinics held here has increased.

It would appear that the general public is becoming more aware of he help which they can receive from the Health Visitor. It is particularly oticeable that where the Health Visitor is posted at the new purpose uilt premises the general public seeks her out to discuss a wide variety of roblems. It is very gratifying that they feel such confidence in the Iealth Visitors advice and the new clinics have certainly gone a long way o ease the pressure of her work.

laternal and Child Welfare

. VISITS TO THE HOME

	1965
First visits to children under one year	6,182
Total visits to children under one year	14,173
Visits to children 1—2 years of age	4,030
Visits to children 2—5 years of age	6,146

. INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Number of infant welfare clinic premises	21
Total number of children who attended	5,150
(a) Born in 1965	2,390
(b) Born in 1964	1,606
(c) Born in 1963–60	1,154
Total number of attendances	29,004
(a) Under one year	24,421
(b) Age 1—2 years	3,107
(c) Age 2—5 years	1,476

Visits to Chronic Sick and Aged

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
1. UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE			
Hospital enquiries (new cases) . .	45	21	66
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from other years)	7	4	11
Revisits to expedite admission . .	1	8	9
Requests for domestic help . .	10	6	16
Visits to persons living alone . .	15	9	24
Recommendations:—			
Domestic help required	13	8	21
Domestic help not required . .	—	—	—
District Nurse required	2	2	4
District Nurse attending	7	5	12
Supervision of new cases	13	14	27
Number of routine visits	179	437	616
Number of routine visits to persons living alone	38	124	162
2. OVER PENSIONABLE AGE			
Hospital enquiries (new cases) . .	182	200	382
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from other years)	75	111	186
Revisits to expedite hospital admission	6	88	94
Requests for domestic help (new cases)	68	376	444
Requests for domestic help (brought forward)	4	48	52
Visits to persons living alone . .	89	357	44
Recommendations:—			
Domestic help required	77	406	48
Domestic help not required . .	1	—	1
District Nurse required	18	20	3
District Nurse attending	37	71	10
Supervision of new cases	56	130	18
Number of routine visits	1,952	5,168	7,12
Number of routine visits to persons living alone	1,050	3,943	4,99
3. MISCELLANEOUS VISITS			
Patients attending radiotherapy clinic			76
Convalescent Home enquiries . .			3
Others			36

ental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers e treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, nd I am grateful to Mr. W. E. Potter, the Principal School Dental fficer for the following report:—

hildren under School Age:—

Number of children examined	306
Number of children needing treatment	284
Number of children treated	284
Number of temporary teeth extracted	443
Number of temporary teeth filled	11
Number of temporary teeth treated with $AgNO_3$	4
Number of scalings and cleanings	2
Number of local anaesthetics	10
Number of N_2O/O_2 anaesthetics	236

ursing and Expectant Mothers:

Number of patients examined	21
Number of patients needing treatment	21
Number of patients treated	17
Number of permanent teeth extracted	75
Number of permanent teeth filled	10
Number of scalings	2
Number of local anaesthetics	1
Number of N_2O/O_2 anaesthetics	14
Number of full upper or lower dentures	5
Number of partial upper or lower dentures	1

DAY NURSERIES

There are five Day Nurseries and they are open from Monday to iday. The maximum charge was increased to 50/– per week from 1st pril, 1965. The minimum 15/– was not altered and in certain hardship ses the charge of 15/– is reduced with the approval of the Committee.

DAY NURSERY LECTURES, 1965

Date	*Subject*	*Lecturer*
Tuesday, 21st September	"Infectious diseases in the pre-school child"	Dr. G. Laing Brown, Bucknall Hospital, Bucknall
Tuesday, 28th September	"Beauty and Environment"	Miss A. Hughes, H.M. Inspector, Ministry of Education
Tuesday, 5th October	"Improvised Toys"	Miss A. R. Ockenden, Education Department, Stoke-on-Trent.
Tuesday, 12th October	Visit to Stallington Hall	
Tuesday, 19th October	"First-aid in the Nursery and Home"	Mr. F. E. S. Jones, Ambulance Officer, Stoke-on-Trent
Tuesday, 26th October	"Nature study with special reference to plant life"	Mr. P. Dyer, Chief Parks Superintendent, Stoke-on-Trent

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING DAY NURSERIES—1965.

	No. of Approved Places	Average Daily Attendance During Year		
		under 2	over 2	Total
Tunstall ..	40	10	22	32
Burslem ..	40	10	26	36
Hanley ..	40	14	20	34
Trent Vale	50	19	23	42
Dresden ..	40	18	20	38
TOTALS ..	210	71	111	182

Total number of children admitted during the year		242
Priority cases	123	
Financial help cases	119	

	1965	1964	1963
Priority cases	123	105	65
Financial help cases	119	108	133

The priority cases were:—

Unmarried mothers	26
Widow	3
Widower	2
Parents separated	33
Health of mother	11
Health of father	7
Health of child	5
Housing difficulties	3
Father in H.M. Prison	9
Desertion of mother	7

The short stay cases were:—

Maternity	4
Hospital admissions	13

For the second year in succession there has been a marked increase in e numbers of priority admissions, the most marked increase being in the ildren of unmarried mothers and of separated parents.

The average attendances in the nurseries have fallen this year due to rious infectious diseases, especially sonne dysentery, necessitating the clusion of children from the nurseries.

All the five nurseries continue to be training nurseries for the nursery rses training course. In 1965, 17 students obtained the N.N.E.B. rtificate. 28 students employed by the Education Department ceived training in the Day Nurseries in the care of children under two ars of age.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under Circular 10/54 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health thorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods which d previously been distributed by the Ministry of Food. The foods ncerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and /D Vitamin Tablets.

These arrangements are undertaken by the Health Committee as rt of the Authority's duty to provide for the care of expectant and rsing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National ealth Service Act 1946, and the Local Health Authority's Scheme der this section was amended accordingly.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

Public Health Dept., St. Peter's Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.
Infant Welfare Centre, 62 Knypersley Road, Norton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.
Infant Welfare Centre, Fegg Hayes Road, Fegg Hayes.
Infant Welfare Centre, Council Offices, Smallthorne.
Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.
Infant Welfare Centre, 63 Dunning Street, Tunstall.
Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square, Burslem.
Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.
Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Leek Road, Abbey Hulton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Ruxley Road, Bucknall.
Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
Infant Welfare Centre, Gospell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.
Infant Welfare Centre, Brotherhood Hall, Leek Road, Milton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Community Hall, Princess Drive, Weston Coyney.
Infant Welfare Centre, Ripon Road, Blurton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Central Hall, The Strand, Longton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Saracen Way, Meir.
Infant Welfare Centre, Bargrave Street, Bentilee.
W.V.S. Headquarters, Lonsdale Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.

The following table shows the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1965:—

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	7,864	36,431	2,751	22,462	69,508
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	3,584	27,348	1,427	14,928	47,287
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	359	2,218	138	1,621	4,336
A/D Vitamin Tablets (packets)	529	2,903	110	1,000	4,542

CONVALESCENCE

onvalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the ocal Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. rrangements are made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at lanfairfechan, and the Lady Forester Trust Home for men and women at landudno. The Edward Malan Home, Deganwy for men and women is ow closed down.

During the year a total of 430 cases were sent for convalescence as ompared with 540 in 1964, 92 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial lome, and 310 cases to The Lady Forester Home, and 12 cases to the velyn Devonshire Home, and 13 cases to the Lear Home of Recovery. he full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though ubject to recovery according to the patients financial circumstances based n the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. During the year 531 pplications were dealt with of which 101 were cancelled or withdrawn.

The period of convalescence is for two weeks, however, on requests rom the medical officer at the Home a further week was allowed in 16 ases.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

mmunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping ough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the nfant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Velfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their upplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

As a routine Triple Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and etanus is used for children for primary inoculation in all our M. and C.W. linics, unless the parents request otherwise.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

Diphtheria—		
Primary	393	
Secondary or Reinforcing	3,554	
		3,947
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple)		3,552
Whooping Cough		6
TOTAL ..		7,505

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1965:—	*Number Vaccinated*	*Number Re-vaccinated*
Under one	84	—
One year	812	—
Two to Four	263	—
Five to Fifteen	61	41
Fifteen and over	73	159
TOTAL	1,293	200

During 1960 we commenced to offer Smallpox Vaccination to young children in our clinics.

A letter signed personally by the Medical Officer of Health is sent to the parents of every newborn baby, within a few days of its birth. This letter stresses the need for immunisations and encloses a card giving suggested ages at which various immunisations should be carried out and which could act as a personal record card for the child.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During 1965 the following numbers of children were inoculated with two Salk Vaccine injections:—

Children born in 1965	16
Children born in 1964	32
Children born in 1963	14
Children born in 1962	2
Children born in 1958-1961	1
Others under 16 years	1
	66

During 1965 the following children had three oral doses:—

Children born in 1965	614
Children born in 1964	2,144
Children born in 1963	493
Children born in 1962	233
Children born in 1958–1961	284
Others under 16 years	222
	3,990

Children age 5–11 years who had a reinforcing dose .. 2,653

Oral Vaccine commenced March, 1962 and is now our standard method.

DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nursing Service is administered directly through the lealth Department. All nursing staff live in their own homes and receive iessages at centres in their own districts. The following figures indicate he work done:—

Total number of patients	3,364
Total number of visits	95,625

lassification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Maternal Comp.	Others	Total
atients ..	2,359	608	3	25	26	343	3,364
isits ..	72,068	18,865	68	1,094	272	3,258	95,625

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for Hospital	Gynaecological	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetes	Cancer	Genito Urinary	TOTAL
len ..	130	124	62	41	90	—	122	14	163	57	803
Vomen ..	85	202	157	69	97	109	182	52	214	—	1,167
TOTAL ..	215	326	219	110	187	109	304	66	377	57	1,970

FURTHER NOTES ON PATIENTS:—

Number of children under 5 years	34
Number of visits to children under 5 years	335
Number of children over 5 and under 15 years	42
Number of visits to children between 5 to 15 years ..	395
Number of adults over 65 years	2,073
Number of visits to patients over 65 years	66,192
Number of adults over pensionable age living alone:	
Males	79
Females	381
	460

Number of patients who have been on the books for 3 years or more: Males	53
Females	235
	288

Number of patients who had more than 24 visits in the year	989
Number of visits to these patients	74,814

DISTRICT NURSE REFRESHER COURSE

Tuesday, 13th April	"The Management of the Patient with an artificial limb"	Dr. R. Hudson-Evans, Appliance Medical Officer, Ministry of Health
Tuesday, 20th April	"Home Care of the Radiotherapy patient"	Dr. G. Meredith-Brown, Consultant in Radiotherapy, Stoke-on-Trent
Tuesday, 27th April	"School Health Service"	Dr. H. G. Fleetwood, School Medical Officer, Stoke-on-Trent
Tuesday, 4th May	"The diagnosis and treatment of head injuries"	Dr. E. J. Newton, Consultant Surgeon, Stoke-on-Trent
Tuesday, 11th May	Films	
Tuesday, 18th May	"Police Work in Stoke-on-Trent"	Inspector Clarke, Stoke-on-Trent

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

	HANLEY			BURSLEM			TUNSTALL			BLURTON			FENTON			MEIR			ABBEY HULTON		
	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total
Air Rings ..	66	84	150	9	19	28	2	18	20	1	5	6	10	12	22	2	25	27	1	9	10
Bed Pans ..	123	193	316	16	27	43	14	17	31	7	3	10	7	18	25	6	13	19	4	16	20
Back Rests ..	104	128	232	21	13	34	10	16	26	7	6	13	4	11	15	4	15	19	–	15	15
Blankets ..	54	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bedsteads ..	43	60	103	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	2	6	–	2	2	–	4	4
Cot Sides ..	1 pr	7 prs	8 prs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bed Cradles ..	28	24	52	2	6	8	3	2	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–
Bed Blocks ..	14	14	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Collapsible Toilet Seats ..	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crutches (inc.elbow) ..	6 prs +1	12 prs	18 prs +1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Commodes ..	55	82	137	–	1	1	6	14	20	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	4	4
Fracture Boards ..	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hoists ..	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heart Tables ..	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Invalid Chairs ..	62	74	136	2	7	9	4	4	8	2	1	3	7	12	19	4	6	10	–	1	1
Leg Supports ..	1 set	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mattresses ..	80	80	160	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	4	5	–	1	1
Mattress Covers (Calico)	33	25	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mack. Sheets ..	117	169	286	21	24	45	17	20	37	11	8	19	13	9	22	6	14	20	5	9	14
Pillows ..	62	4	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sandbags ..	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tripod W. Aids ..	16	27	43	3	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	1	1
Urinals ..	48	74	122	6	13	19	4	8	12	5	8	13	4	10	14	4	11	15	2	6	8
Walking Aids ..	3	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick Feeders ..	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1965—*continued*

	BUCKNALL			LONGTON			STOKE			FEGG HAYES			BENTILEE			GRAND TOTAL		
	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Total	On Loan Jan. 1965	Loaned during 1965	Gr'nd Total
Air Rings ..	3	–	3	11	16	27	5	12	17	6	16	22	4	7	11	120	223	343
Bed Pans ..	3	–	3	13	24	37	18	31	49	10	14	24	9	1	10	230	357	587
Back Rests ..	4	–	4	9	20	29	9	21	30	11	24	35	4	11	15	187	280	467
Blankets ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	14	–	–	–	56	12	68
Bedsteads ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	11	11	13	24	2	15	17	67	104	171
Cot Sides ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1 pr.	8 prs	9 prs
Bed Cradles ..	1	–	1	3	3	6	3	5	8	–	7	7	–	–	–	45	48	93
Bed Blocks ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	28
Collapsible Toilet Seats ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Crutches (inc. elbow) ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	2	8 prs +1	14 prs +1	23 prs
Commodes ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	18	30	5	2	7	7	2	9	91	127	218
Fracture Boards ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Hoists ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Heart Tables ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Invalid Chairs ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	5	17	7	7	14	7	2	9	107	119	226
Leg Supports ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 set	1 set	2 sets
Mattresses ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8	17	10	14	24	3	22	25	110	132	242
Mattress Covers (Calico) ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	25	58
Mack. Sheets ..	1	–	1	17	19	36	6	10	16	12	18	30	2	11	13	228	311	539
Pillows ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	4	66
Sandbags ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tripod W. Aids ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	2	1	3	7	5	12	40	42	82
Urinals ..	1	–	1	8	3	11	3	6	9	9	8	17	4	2	6	98	149	247
Walking Aids ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	9	11	20
Sick Feeders ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3

HOME HELP SERVICE

Applications for the Home Help Service have increased again in 1965. ll cases receive some help as soon as possible after receipt of the application. 2,393 persons had domestic help, 520 cases were new applications 1965.

	1965	1964
otal number of cases where domestic help was given . .	2,393	2,316

lassification of households:

	1965	1964
(a) Maternity	31	38
(b) Tuberculosis	1	1
(c) Chronic sick and infirm of pensionable age . .	2,187	2,095
(d) Illness and persons under 65 years of age . .	174	182
TOTAL	2,393	2,316

Number of Home Helps employed at the end of the year was 87 fullme and 141 part-time.

lassification of households of Old Age Pensioners:

	1965	1964
(a) Couples	432	358
(b) Others in the same house	307	340
(c) Women living alone	1,168	1,124
(d) Men living alone	280	273
TOTAL	2,187	2,095

1,093 Pensioners are drawing National Assistance Benefit and qualify r domestic help free (in 1964, the number was 1,349).

HOME HELP LAUNDRY SERVICE

The laundry service has again been in great demand in 1965.

Approximately one-third of the City can use the laundry service but even within this area there is an unsatisfied demand.

	1965	1964
Total number of individual washes	6,708	6,553
Number of persons who send a weekly wash	129	118
Number of persons who send a fortnightly wash ..	125	114
Numbers of persons who send a monthly wash ..	4	4
TOTAL	258	236

TYPES OF CASES USING LAUNDRY SERVICE:—

	1965	1964
(*a*) *Old Age Pensioners:—*		
Persons living alone	171	148
Married couples	48	52
Others	33	30
(*b*) *Under pensionable age:—*		
Number of persons	6	
Reasons for using Laundry Service:—		
Pneumonia and pleurisy	1	
Arthritis	3	
Paraplegia	1	
Thrombosis	1	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FAMILY CASEWORKER FOR 1965

No. of families visited	28
No. of contacts made	357
No. of families under supervision at the beginning of the year	21
Cases closed	7
New cases	8
No. of families under supervision at end of the year	22

Of the cases closed, three were for satisfactory progress, one left the istrict, one was referred to Health Visitor since the health of babies was he major problem, and two were closed because of a negative response rom the client. In these two cases, it was established that the children the home were reasonably well cared for, before the cases were closed.

The eight new cases were referred as follows:—

One by a Public Health Inspector who found a domestic problem in family whose home he was inspecting. The caseworker visited and elped the broken family to obtain suitable accommodation. Two milies referred themselves to the caseworker for help, one for a housing roblem in which the worker could not help substantially, the other for a arital problem where the deserted wife and child were encouraged to seek he advice of a solicitor. Three of the cases were referred by the housing epartment for persistent rent arrears. In these cases, the reasons for he arrears were investigated and payments of rent and supervision of ome care were undertaken. One case was referred through the school elfare department for poor school attendance and home conditions. omestic advice was given. The remaining new case concerned a woman ho became homeless with two small children and left them with a friend f hers who was already a client of the caseworker. In co-operation with he Children's Department, the worker supervised the children in this ome until their own parent could provide a home for them.

Success among the families in reaching an acceptable and satisfactory ay of life is varied. One family is dogged by persistent mental ill-health, nother by chronic unemployment, and this in families where the parents ould find great difficulty in adjusting to each other in the best of circumtances. On the other hand, in two families, conditions have improved sufficiently for the wife to obtain employment, and be fit to work, thus relieving financial pressures, and some emotional ones too. One family's condition improved when they were rehoused from slum property, though rehousing alone did not solve problems of debt and unemployment.

Most of the families under the caseworker's care are corporation tenants. Their problems cannot be attributed to poor housing, but are almost invariably the result of previous generations of faulty and deprived upbringing. Although half the families in the worker's case load are living on sums below the minimum prescribed by the National Assistance Board, due to the Board's "wage stop" policy, their problems can never be attributed solely to lack of money either. Rather, their attitude to money, and the way it is spent or mis-spent are symptoms of underlying maladjustment. While it is desirable (and would be comfortable for us to know) that every family has access at least to minimal material requirements, it would be mistaken to assume that mere access abolishes hardship. It is part of the family caseworker's duty to educate families to make the best use of their own resources and of public funds.

The caseworker would like to thank the statutory and voluntary welfare organisations in the City who have co-operated so readily, and also the private individuals who have made gifts of toys, clothing and household equipment.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 28

This service was started in 1955 on a voluntary basis by the W.V.S.

The work is still very limited by the serious shortage of qualified chiropodists.

Treatments during the year:—

	No. of Sessions	*No. of Treatments*	*Domiciliary*
Part-time staff . .	633	4,863	828
Full-time staff . .	—	313	31
		5,176	859

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This sub-committee consists of ten elected members of the Council and meets monthly to consider the organization and development of the service, reports on cases, the training of the Junior and Adult Training Centres and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health controls and directs the Mental Health Services and much of the day to day administration is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

At the end of the year the following social workers were employed:—

1 Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time).
3 Senior Mental Welfare Officers (male).
1 Mental Welfare Officer (female).
3 Mental Welfare Officers (male).
1 Assistant Mental Welfare Officer (male).
2 Assistant Mental Welfare Officers (female).

Southern Junior Centre—1 Supervisor, 1 Senior Assistant Supervisor, 6 Assistant Supervisors.

Northern Junior Centre—1 Supervisor, 1 Senior Assistant Supervisor, 8 Assistant Supervisors.

Adult Training Centre—1 Supervisor (male), 1 Senior Instructor, 4 female and 6 male instructors.

1 Home Teacher.

Co-ordination with other agencies

Co-operation is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board and the Local Hospital Management Committee, and with the Local Medical Committee. There is no joint use of medical staff between the Local Authority and the Hospital Management Committee but discussions take place between the relevant officers to ensure co-ordination of present and future Local Authority schemes for the development of the Mental Health Services.

There is a close working relationship between the Medical staff of Stallington Hospital, St. Edward's Hospital and the psychiatric unit of the City General Hospital and the Local Authority Social Workers, both through working together at out-patient clinics and visiting patients in hospital. At St. Edward's Hospital this relationship has become even closer as a result of discussions held last year, and now a social worker attends the hospital each day for a few hours so that new patients may be seen, impending discharges discussed and any social problems dealt with as quickly as possible.

Liaison with other social work agencies continues to improve, particularly with the Children's Department and with the Health Visitors. Joint discussions regarding families where both agencies are involved eliminate unnecessary duplications of visits, and ensure that the approach to the problem is along similar lines.

Close contact continues to be maintained with the National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour Disablement Resettlement Officer and the Youth Employment Officer.

Psychiatric Centre

This is now used regularly by four of the Consultant Psychiatrists and during the year 1,205 patients were seen at 126 sessions. One of the consultants also uses the centre for weekly group therapy sessions.

Psychiatric Club

RICHMOND SOCIAL CLUB

Members attending regularly ..	18
Usual attendance	12

The organisation of the club is kept as informal as possible and most of the activity is directed by the club members themselves. Members are encouraged to discuss the club and organisation and to make the decisions about future plans.

The move to the Adult Training Centre has proved very successful. The atmosphere is brighter and more spacious and there has been an improvement in interaction between patients. This, of course, has been particularly helpful to the more isolated club members.

Care and After–Care Service

Only a few years ago the patients who were referred to Local Authority social workers tended to be chronic psychiatric cases where very little could be done but watch a deteriorating situation and eventually re-admit the patient to hospital. To-day the picture is quite different. While there are chronic patients to be helped, the social workers have greater skills to offer and continue to acquire new knowledge on how to help these patients. On the other hand there are fewer patients becoming chronic and the discharge note from the hospitals increases. There is a realisation, for instance, that behind many an attempted suicide lies a social problem susceptible to case-work skills.

There is a greater awareness of the mental health content in many problems presented by adolescents. As a result the nature of the work undertaken by the social workers has widened and calls for greater skills. Generally the demands made upon the service have increased.

Out–patient Clinics

Social Workers from the Department staff all the out-patient clinics, taking social histories on new patients, and being on hand to discuss social aspects of the situation with the psychiatrist, the patient and the relatives. Many people are now treated entirely as out-patients, and the clinics form a valuable point of first contact in these cases.

Personal Services

There continues to be a gradual change in the function of the social vorkers. Informal and compulsory admissions to hospital still form a arge proportion of the work, but other aspects are assuming greater mportance and admission is regarded as an incident in the process of aring for the patient. This is not to say that it is not a very important vent for the patient and his family and the skill of the social worker can onsiderably reduce the anxiety they feel, thus laying the foundation for uccessful treatment and for future work with them. It is vital that the ocial worker should maintain contact with the patient and the family uring the period of hospitalization as problems can arise during this ime, and also a relationship is being formed which is invaluable when the atient is discharged and needs after-care.

Over the years the focus of attention has moved from "admission" o "after-care" but now we are beginning to realise that this is not enough, nd that more attention should be given to prevention of breakdown. It probably in this field that the real future of the mental health service es. This will call for the acquisition of new skills by social workers and r a steady increase in their numbers.

There is little basic difference between the help needed by the entally ill, and that needed by the mentally subnormal, except that in e latter case the problem is a long term one so that support and guidance r the family are perhaps even more important. The Local Education uthority continues to notify those children deemed "unsuitable for lucation at school" and most subsequently attend the Junior Centre. chool leavers thought to be in need of care or guidance on leaving school ntinue to be referred but the formality of making a statutory report is longer necessary. As in the past the social worker gives support to th the subnormal person and his family, helping to find work where ssible or simply teaching the subnormal person how to use the social rvices when in need.

We are fortunate in being able to place most of the higher grade sub- rmals in employment. When a person falls out of work the Adult raining Centre provides a useful service in keeping the individual in the mmunity, yet offering some form of training and occupation until such me as he can again be assimilated into open industry.

It has not been found necessary to use the provision of Guardianship nder the Mental Health Act.

Liaison with the family doctors has continued to improve and the ajority of referrals come from them. The social workers are holding gular sessions at four Health Centres, where anyone thought to need lp and advice with social problems can be seen informally. Not only e cases referred by their family doctors, Health Visitors or School rses, but once it becomes known in the area that the sessions are being ld a number of people come on their own initiative or on the advice of latives or friends. Their problems may not be concerned specifically th mental health, but in these instances general advice can be given and e person put in touch with the agency best able to help.

Subnormality

Although the Mental Health Act, 1959 repealed the provisions of Statutory Supervision for subnormals the Local Authority continues to provide a service of a very high standard for caring for subnormals in the community.

During the year of the Report a Mental Welfare Officer was attached to each of the Educationally Subnormal Schools in order that closer liaison could be obtained between these schools and the staff of the department. It is intended that these officers will help the school leavers through the difficult period of establishing themselves in the community as workers and it is hoped that care and guidance on leaving school will be more comprehensive than has hitherto been possible.

Hostels

Both the Male and Female Hostels were used to full capacity (24 Males and 16 Females).

A house is being erected for the Superintendent and Matron of th Male Hostel and when completed will release room for six additional men It is expected that the house will be completed early in 1966.

Southern Junior Centre

Following the opening of the new Northern Junior Centre 36 childre were transferred from Fenton to Chell.

The creche and special care unit is to be developed and eventuall there will be an increase in the number attending.

Northern Junior Centre, Chell Heath

The construction of this Centre commenced in June, 1964, and w designed to accommodate a maximum of 90 for the training of mentall handicapped children under 16 years of age; in addition there will be special nursery class for the under five years, and a special unit for th very severely handicapped.

The Centre is planned around the entrance foyer. Off the foyer is th assembly and dining hall with stage area. There is direct access betwe the assembly hall and the kitchen, which is serviced by electricity and designed to cater for a full meals service for all the trainees.

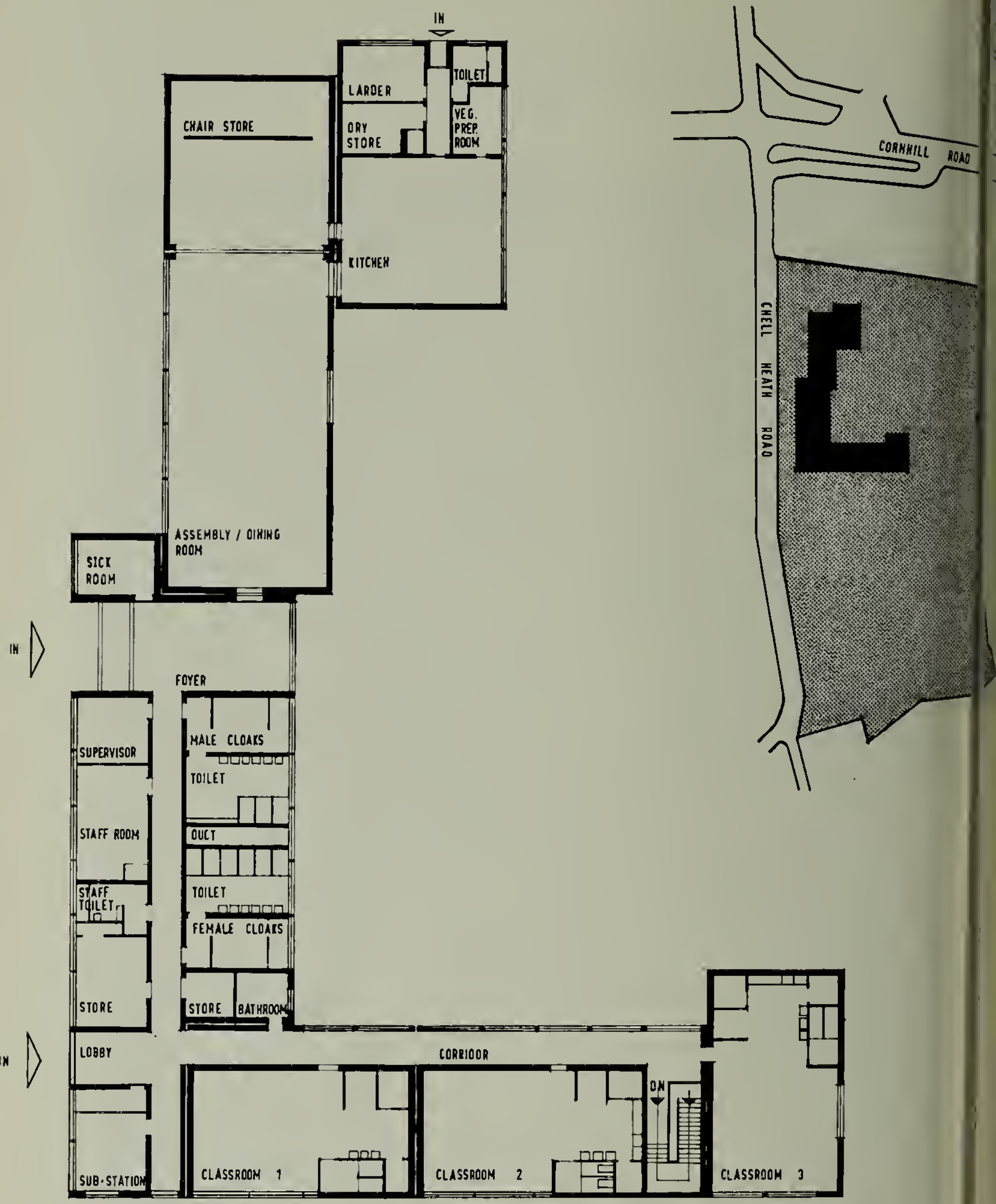
From the entrance foyer corridors lead off to the staff wing on th right and to the sick room on the left and the staff wing corridor also giv access to the classroom block. Main cloaks and toilets are also located o the entrance foyer and staff corridor.

The staff wing consists of supervisor's office, staff room and sta toilet.

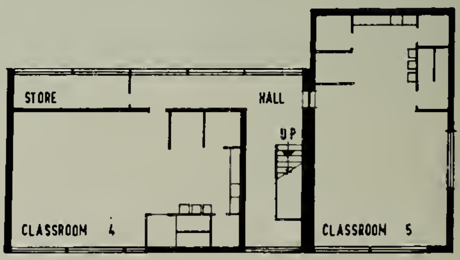
The ancillary rooms to the kitchen area are as follows:—

Kitchen, staff cloaks, dry store, larder and vegetable preparation roo

Plan of the Northern Junior Centre, Chell Heath



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN

The classroom block consists of five classrooms, each classroom is a self-contained unit with teaching space, cloakroom accommodation, toilets, working area and stores. The classroom block is partly single-storey and partly two-storey and contains ancillary general storage.

The Centre incorporates a separate bathroom and various forms of general storage.

The Centre is heated by means of an under-floor electric heating system. The hot water supply is provided with electric heaters in conjunction with hot water cylinders. The services are distributed throughout the building by means of accessible ducts from ceiling level.

Externally the site area has been developed with a hard play area, car parking space and planted areas. The site has been partially developed in the form of a garden layout and this garden layout will be completed at a later date.

THE COST

The contract price for the erection of this Centre was £91,695 0s. 0d.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE, SHELTON

The Adult Training Centre caters for the mentally subnormal and socially inadequate persons over the age of 16 years. Some, in addition to a lower than normal intelligence, have other handicaps such as epilepsy, paralysis, deafness, speech defects, and behaviour problems. Occasionally carefully selected former mentally ill patients are admitted for a period of training and rehabilitation. The common denominator of all is the ability to lead an independent existence in the community.

The trainee's attendance is voluntary. They receive a pocket money allowance of 5/- per week, this can be increased to 30/- per week according to progress made. This is a form of incentive which teaches in a practical way the concept of effort and achievement related to rewards. There is also a bonus scheme in operation whereby one-fifth of money earned on contract work is paid in addition to the pocket money allowance.

A five day week is worked from Monday to Friday, commencing at 9-15 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. A free lunch is provided each day and they are transported to and from the Centre each day to points convenient to their homes. They also receive four weeks paid holiday each year.

Since the Centre opened in December, 1961, there has been a steady increase in the number of trainees attending.

Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1961	73	47	120
1962	93	65	158
1963	98	74	172
1964	101	82	183
1965	102	90	192

During the year 13 trainees were placed in regular employment. This brings the total of trainees placed in the last three years to 48. The gross weekly wage of these trainees varies between £6 10s. 0d. to £15. The length of time spent attending the Centre by these trainees varied between one month to 12 years. These figures are most encouraging and do prove — contrary to popular belief — that with the right kind of training in a supportive environment, it is possible to train some of these handicapped people to become useful productive members of the community.

We do accept the fact that a large proportion of the trainees because of their severe handicaps will never be able to follow competitive employment. For these we provide facilities for interesting occupational activities, social learning and simple habit training, which enables them to work and learn at their own speed in a sheltered environment. We regard the happiness and well-being of these of paramount importance.

Training

A comprehensive form of training is given to the trainees which is designed to achieve maximum development of their potentialities and capabilities. A period is set aside each day for the teaching of a simple sight vocabulary, telling the time, coinage, social and habit training. A wide variety of working activities are in progress which gives the trainees the opportunity of acquiring skills and techniques in the use of hand tools, power tools and other industrial machinery. Every effort is made to create an industrial environment so that the trainee is not wholly unprepared when he or she enters full-time employment.

Working Activities

To simulate actual factory working conditions many outwork contracts were undertaken. These included the dismantling of obsolete telephone equipment; assembly of television components; packing car cleaning requisites; assembling cardboard partitions and boxes; making sand wads for shot firing; packing publicity literature and printing record cards for the Health Department.

Other work done during the year included boot and shoe repairing; the manufacture of link mat parts; laundry for the Male and Female Hostels and Junior Occupation Centres and concrete blocks for the City Works Department.

The woodwork section had a very busy year constructing many items: seed boxes for the Parks Department, stools and basket bases for the Workshops for the Blind; turning laminated wooden bowls out of scrap wood; making interwoven fencing and cutting up scrap wood for firewood. A start was made this year erecting a potting shed and greenhouse. This work is being carried out by the trainees under the supervision of the Instructors, and is part of the training programme.

Specialised training in pottery decorating techniques, gardening and domestic science subjects was also given.

With this wide variety of work it was possible to train and occupy the trainees regardless of their limitations in some form of productive activity, and also to teach them work discipline and pride in a job well done.

Staff Training

One instructor was seconded to the National Association for Mental Health Course for Adult Training Centre Staff at Birmingham.

Holidays

The trainees again went to Scarborough for a week's holiday, in addition to the annual outing to Rhyl authorised by the Health Committee.

AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1965

eneral Remarks

The figures relating to the work of the Service during the year show onsiderable increase when compared with those of previous years. The mber of patients carried on Service vehicles was 116,124 as against 5,580 last year, an increase of 10,544.

The mileage covered by Service vehicles also showed an increase, for is year the mileage figure was 520,019, as against 474,040 last year, an crease of 45,979 miles.

aff

At the end of the year there were 85 staff, administrative and operional, consisting of:—

Ambulance Officer	1
Deputy Ambulance Officer	1
Control Officer (Operational)	1
Assistant Control Officer (Operational)	1
Assistant Control Officer (Administrative)	1
Clerk/Telephonist	1
Shorthand Typist	1
Junior Clerk	1
Section Leaders	4
Deputy Section Leaders	4
Male Driver/Attendants	62
Female Driver/Attendants	6
Labourer	1

During the year staff establishment was increased by 10, viz.:— Section Leader, 1 Deputy Section Leader, 5 Male Driver/Attendants and Female Driver/Attendants.

ehicles

There were 3 additions to the vehicle strength consisting of one new retcher ambulance, one new dual purpose ambulance, and one new tting case car.

The vehicular strength at the end of the year was as follows:—

2 Daimler ambulances
5 Dennis ambulances
9 Bedford ambulances
12 Bedford dual purpose ambulances
5 Austin sitting case cars

All vehicles are equipped with two-way wireless receiving/transmitting ts.

Vehicles are repaired and serviced at the Corporation Vehicle Maintenance Department, the servicing being undertaken when each vehicle has covered a specified mileage.

Long Distance Travel

The fullest use continues to be made of rail transport, when patients have to be conveyed over long distances.

During the year, arrangements were made for 81 patients to be transported by rail as compared with 79 last year.

Training

The operational staff take a re-examination in first-aid each year, and competitive work is also arranged and encouraged in order to creat additional interest.

An ambulance team, consisting of two Driver/Attendants (Driver/ Attendants K. G. Lowe and M. Williams) and representing the Service, competed in the 12th Annual Ambulance Competition of the National Association of Ambulance Officers (No. 9 Region) held at the Fire an Ambulance Headquarters, Birmingham, on Sunday, 23rd May, 1965, and were successful in gaining the highest number of marks (325 out of 400) o the competing teams. The Service had on one previous occasion been successful in winning this Competition, and that was at Wolverhampton in 1957.

By being successful in winning the Regional Competition the Servic qualified for the National Finals which were held at Solihull on Sunda 31st October, 1965. The Service team (Dep. Sec. Leader K. G. Lowe an Driver/Attendant F. Meakin) was successful in gaining the Pye Rose Bow as the overall winners, and also the Pearson Trophy as winners of the Tea Test. Eight teams from England and Wales competed, and these team were the winners of the respective Regional Competitions. The Servic team gained 370·5 marks out of a possible 440.

Annual Inspection of Personnel and Vehicles

On 21st October, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Ald. and Mrs J. A. Boon) visited the Ambulance Station and inspected ambulanc personnel and vehicles, and distributed Safe Driving Awards to those wh had qualified to receive such awards for the year 1964. The "Barker' Cup, a trophy competed for annually by ambulance crews in the inter service competition, was presented to the winning team.

Analgesia Outfits

During the year 797 calls were received from local midwives fo analgesia outfits as compared with 943 last year.

These outfits are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station an are available for local midwives as required. Outfits are collected an returned to the Station after use, where they are checked and cleansed an left in readiness for further use.

An oxygenaire incubator is also available for the use of midwives when nsferring premature babies to hospital.

dwives Night Duty Rota

All requests for the services of midwives at night time are now made ough the Ambulance Service.

During the past year 1,375 calls were dealt with by the Ambulance rvice Control Staff during the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.

vil Defence (Ambulance and First Aid Section)

All new entrants to the Service during the year received Civil Defence ining, up to Basic Standard (Ambulance and First Aid Section).

There are six Home Office School trained Instructors and five locally ined Instructors in the Ambulance Service. These Instructors have en instruction (Civil Defence Standard and Advanced courses) and also isted in first aid training to the S.J.A.B. and B.R.C.S. certificate level.

mmary of figures for 1965:—

mber of patients carried:—

Monthly totals:—

January	9,672
February	8,897
March	9,942
April	9,506
May	10,108
June	9,415
July	9,762
August	8,463
September	9,911
October	10,077
November	10,102
December	10,259
	116,124

Types of cases:—

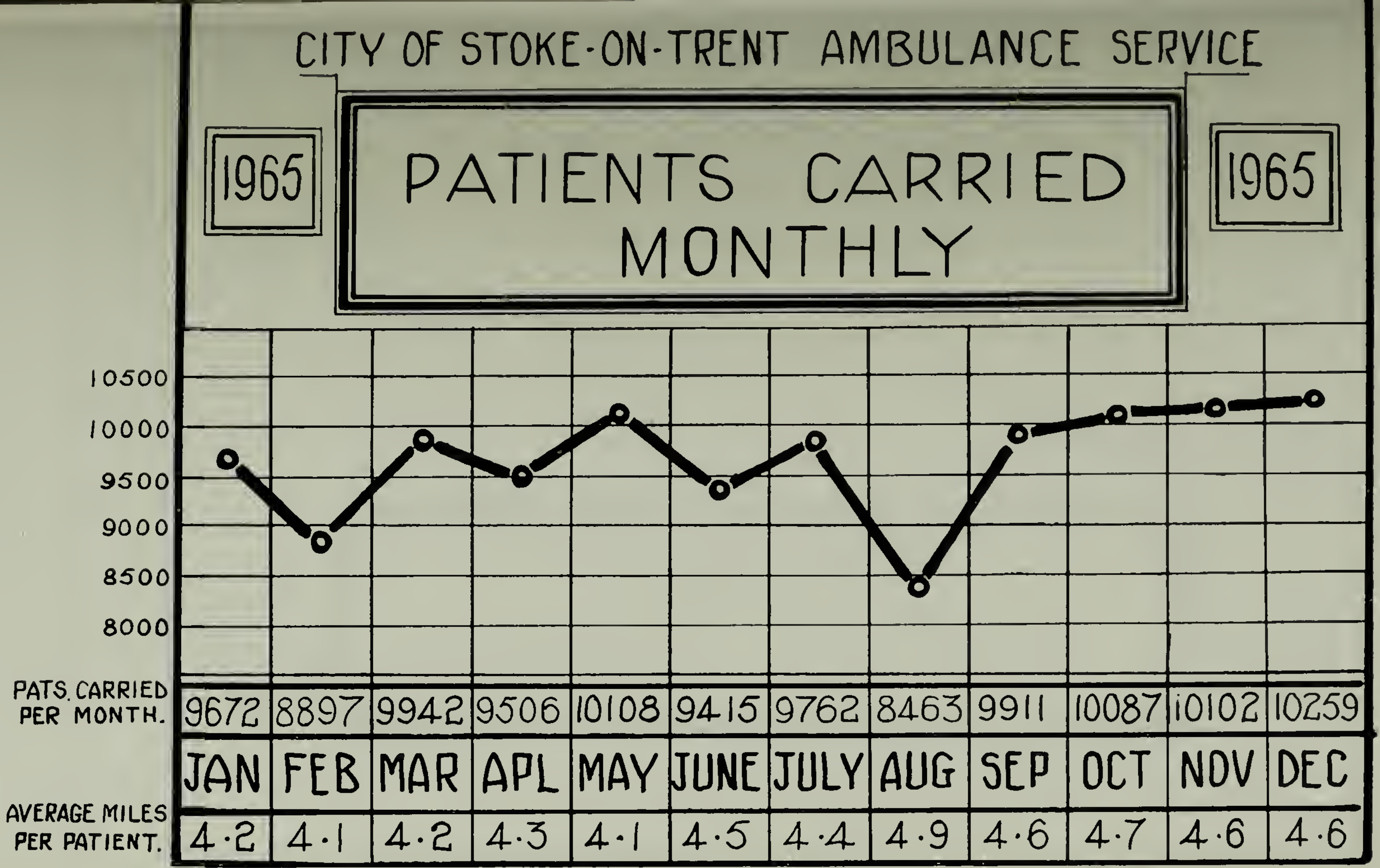
Home Accidents	492
Home Illnesses	234
Street Accidents	1,368
Street Illnesses	312
Works Accidents	420
Works Illnesses	150
Emergency and urgent cases	5,682
Other cases carried	107,466
	116,124

Mileage covered (Monthly totals):—

January	40,989
February	36,712
March	42,167
April	41,071
May	42,483
June	42,484
July	43,317
August	42,030
September	46,287
October	47,600
November	47,286
December	47,593
	520,019

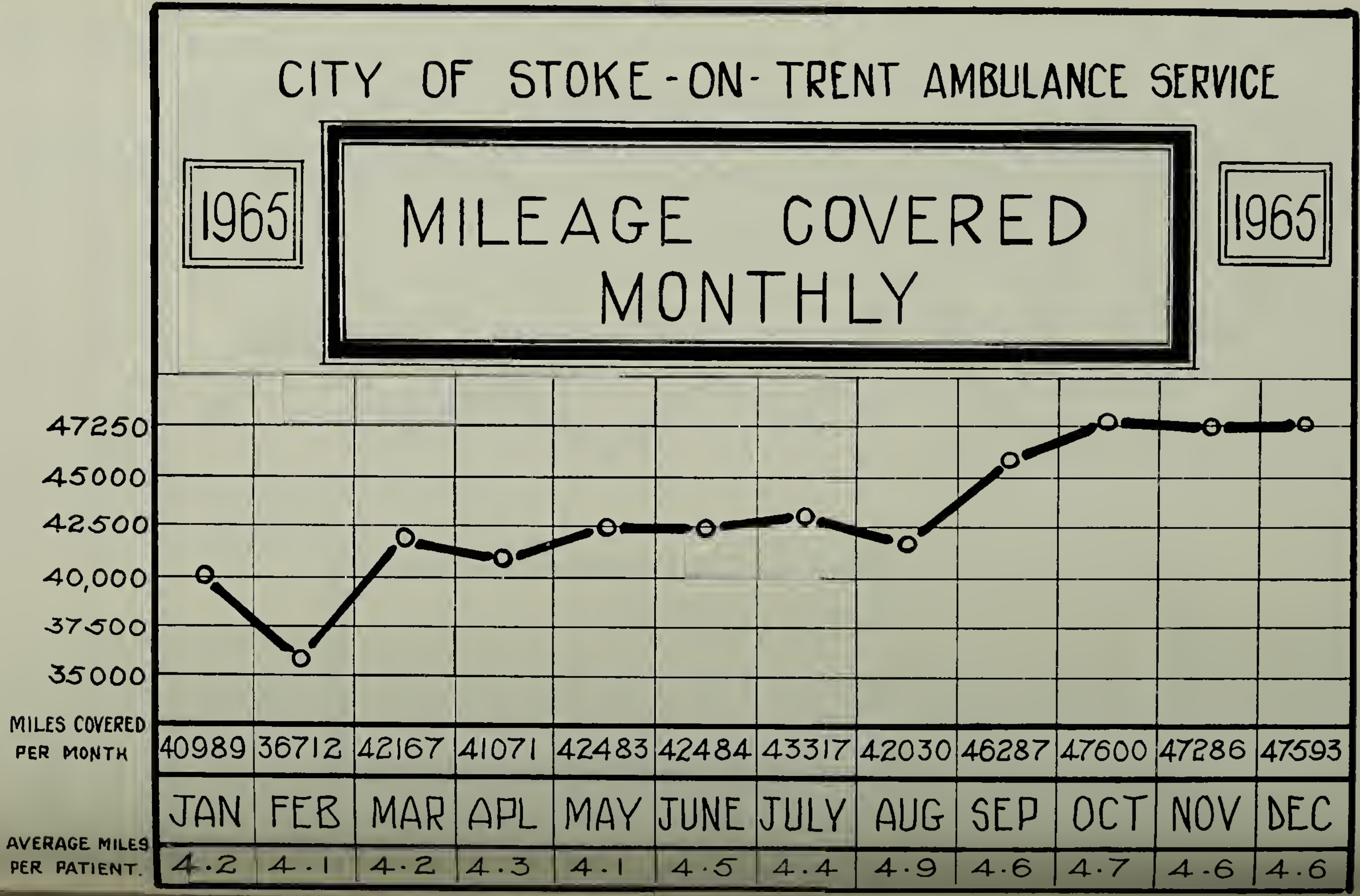
Yearly Totals

	Patients	*Mileage*	*Average Miles per Patient*
1948 (5th July to 31st Dec.)	9,287	83,972	9·0
1949	33,993	275,465	8·1
1950	46,841	308,111	6·5
1951	57,524	342,709	5·9
1952	63,798	360,082	5·6
1953	72,897	379,725	5·2
1954	78,203	389,972	4·9
1955	77,767	398,014	5·1
1956	78,001	394,631	5·0
1957	73,522	378,278	5·2
1958	79,006	401,980	5·0
1959	82,791	416,628	5·0
1960	93,789	437,798	4·7
1961	99,220	454,885	4·6
1962	110,520	468,353	4·3
1963	106,626	461,217	4·3
1964	105,580	474,040	4·4
1965	116,124	520,019	4·4
	1,385,489	6,945,879	5·01


CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

1965 PATIENTS CARRIED MONTHLY 1965

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PATS. CARRIED PER MONTH.	9672	8897	9942	9506	10108	9415	9762	8463	9911	10087	10102	10259
AVERAGE MILES PER PATIENT.	4·2	4·1	4·2	4·3	4·1	4·5	4·4	4·9	4·6	4·7	4·6	4·6



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

1965 MILEAGE COVERED MONTHLY 1965

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MILES COVERED PER MONTH	40989	36712	42167	41071	42483	42484	43317	42030	46287	47600	47286	47593
AVERAGE MILES PER PATIENT.	4·2	4·1	4·2	4·3	4·1	4·5	4·4	4·9	4·6	4·7	4·6	4·6

PART 4

NURSING HOMES

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate twenty-four persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery, on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek road.

During 1965, 1,813 cremations were carried out, as compared with 2,120 in 1964. During the same period, 2,180 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,010 in 1964.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1965, 470 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 462 Post Mortems carried out.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

PART 5

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES OF THE CITY

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1955
Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Acts, 1923, 1928, 1935
Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933—1958
Housing Acts, 1957—1964
Shops Act, 1950
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954
Rent Restrictions Acts, 1920—1939
Merchandise Marks Act
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951
Pet Animals Act, 1951
Slaughterhouses Acts, 1954—1958
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926
Factories Acts, 1961
Public Health Act, 1936—1961
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare) Provisions Act, 1956
Clean Air Act, 1956
Noise Abatement Act, 1960
Caravans, Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960
Landlord and Tenant Act, 1962
Licensing Act, 1964
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963
The Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963
Riding Est. Act, 1964

In addition to the above, there are the numerous regulations made under these Acts dealing specifically with various matters.

General Comments

1965 saw reasonably good progress maintained in all sections of the environmental health services for which the Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health. Work has continued to increase with the flow of new legislation and regulations concerning public health. 1965 was the first full year of the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, this important Act has come at a most opportune time when redevelopment of our town centres is taking place. Details of the year's work in this field are given later in the report.

Food premises in the area continue to improve. Plans relating to these types of premises which were submitted to the City Surveyor for byelaw approval were examined and necessary amendments to conform to the Food Hygiene Regulations suggested. Consultations with architects and management continue to increase with our continually rising standards of living being reflected in the corresponding increase of the number of business premises of modern and latest equipment and finishes, the work of modernising the food handling in the shops and warehouses in this City continues. Already there are a considerable number of food premises which are equipped to a very good standard. What, however, is more disturbing is that there is much less evidence to suggest that the standard of handling food is keeping pace with the re-equipment and reconstruction of shop premises. It is pointless to provide a good shop and then equip it with the latest equipment but to ignore the elementary principles of food hygiene.

As one observes the handling of food in the shops it is distressing to see that so many of the old practices which have been condemned as being unhygienic are still in practise. Cooked meats are handled unnecessarily, fingers are wet with the lips before handling paper, paper bags are breathed into. Traders will persist in the disgusting habit of spearing articles of food with price tickets and other labels. The members of the general public would be horrified if they thought that they were to be innoculated with an unsterile needle but will apparently cheerfully consume food which has been attached and speared with a price label which even if it has been washed will certainly not have been sterilised. It is time this practice was specifically prohibited by law. This poor food hygiene has given much concern and it is planned for 1966 that classes in Food Catering are to be increased, subject to obtaining sufficient entrants. It is hoped that many large food concerns will support this scheme to widen the cover of education in this important subject.

Again, quite insufficient attention is paid to two elementary but mportant aspects of food handling. It is still a common practice for food retailers to misuse the refrigerated accommodation which they possess. All too often there is the attitude that once a refrigerator has been purchased then no further trouble need be taken. These machines are often not as clean as they should be and as far as deep freeze cabinets are concerned these are not infrequently overloaded or there is an insufficient attempt to rotate stock properly. Frozen foods are taken out of deep reeze and partially thawed before refrozen in the deep freeze cabinet. Many types of food are quite improperly displayed in hot windows and here is often very little attempt in many shops to segregate different classes of food so that there can be no possible risk of cross contamination. t is not uncommon to find in a butchers shop, for instance, cooked meat products being displayed on the same display as raw meat. This is a practice which is fraught with danger and should be stopped.

Again, one feels impelled to comment upon the proliferation of shopkeeping where non traditional lines are sold. It is difficult to reconcile he selling of bagged solid fuels at grocery shops and the selling of vegeables and fruit at butchers and fishmongers.

1965 produced no significant change in the legislation control in laughterhouses or the act of slaughter although due to a shortage of rained Meat Inspectors, it became necessary to extend it for a further year, the period of grace allowed for the complete implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. These Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1963 had the effect of making Meat Inspection compulsory. Whereas in the past meat inspection was carried out without any local obligation, these Regulations made it a statutory equirement. A code of practice was laid down so that a uniform standard nspection would exist in all Local Authorities. The 1st of October, 1965, was the date originally set and it became an offence for any slaughterhouse operator to move a carcass or offals without them having been first examned by an authorised officer of the Local Authority. This date has been xtended to the 1st October, 1966.

During the past year we took over three existing slaughterhouses in he added areas of Baddeley Green, Stockton Brook and Brookhouse Green. Another change in the pattern of slaughtering took place in

October when the Fat Stock Marketing Corporation discontinued their agreement with the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation and vacated the accommodation provided for them at the Public Abattoir, Hanley.

The life of the existing Abattoir and provision of a new Public Abattoir received thorough consideration of the Health Committee at several meetings during the year. No final decision concerning the construction of a new Abattoir was made.

Having to deal with slum clearance in the former six towns comprising the present City presents many problems with a population of 276,000 situated in an area of 22,300 acres of land. As previously stated these slum clearance areas are now much smaller in extent and more widely scattered. Following consultation with officials of the City Architect, Planning and Reconstruction Department and our scheduling of the life of the houses in Goldenhill, the scheme for the comprehensive development of Goldenhill was approved in principle by the Health Committee in December. The purpose of the proposed scheme is to make possible the redevelopment of the area as a whole to deal satisfactorily with existing conditions of bad layout or obsolete development. The redevelopment will enable the Corporation to provide new dwellings to rehouse the present population of Goldenhill.

The scheme ensures, stage by stage, the necessary land for the proper redevelopment for this community.

It is hoped that this redevelopment can be accomplished without areas remaining derelict for long periods, which unfortunately has occurred with slum clearance schemes taken under the Housing Acts.

On 1st April, 1965, the City incorporated within its boundaries a number of areas and these were mainly on the eastern boundaries of the City. Most of the areas thus incorporated were, until recently, rural in character but had been the scene of over-spill building and had thus become in effect, part of the City's housing areas. The incorporation of these areas has, of course, brought a number of problems. Much work will be required in these areas, especially in the field of drainage, to bring them t the standard generally expected in a city area. During the year, a loca authority used tip located on privately owned land was discontinued that local authority having found alternative tipping site.

During the course of the year one complete row of houses in the outskirts of the City had privies converted to water closets. This good clas terrace of houses was kept without proper sanitary accommodation fo many years because of the difficulty of laying a suitable sewer. Thi difficulty was overcome and the houses, 21 in number, have been converte to water closets. Seven of these have also installed bathrooms and si have water closets entered from within the house through proper inter vening ventilated spaces. Two of the remaining houses are being con verted to one house and this too will have a bathroom. The last house i intending to have plans submitted for suitable bathroom conversion This activity shows how important it is to make every attempt to brin up to a reasonable standard the houses within the City.

Numerous houses were taken over on the 1st April in the added areas hich had either waste water closets or privies for sanitary conveniences. n some instances it will be some considerable time before it is possible to wer the newly added areas adequately so that these insanitary con- niences can be abolished.

One of the duties which the local authority perform is ensuring that emises have satisfactory sanitary accommodation. This not only means at the sanitary accommodation which exists shall be in proper working der and of a proper standard of construction but also that the scale of nitary conveniences shall be sufficient.

In some instances there are statutory scales requiring sanitary commodation to be provided in respect of specific premises. There are, owever, many types of premises for which there is no scale and no official idance. In the past a number of bodies have made attempts to create ales of accommodation for such premises and these have been accorded rious degrees of recognition throughout the country. It has, however, en felt that these scales have ceased to have their original relevancy as ry often the buildings for which they were originally designed have anged their use. Following the Department's increased interest in blic licensed premises this aspect of sanitary conveniences has been oked at with very great care and the Department is in the process of rmulating local scales of sanitary accommodation for a wide variety of emises. It has been found that where premises are being newly con- ructed or extensively reconstructed the owners or occupiers of them are nxious to co-operate with the Department provided that there is a defin- scale laid down and the scale has been determined by logical considera- ns and that it is universally applied.

One of the factors which makes life in a large city less pleasant than ing in a rural area is the factor of litter. Not only is there a tendency r every vacant piece of land to be used for indiscriminate dumping but e process of depositing litter in all the streets seems to continue apace. considerable quantity of the litter which finds itself in our streets comes om commercial vehicles which use them. Vehicles leaving building tes or carrying building materials are often the culprits in this way aving deposits of clay materials. From other vehicles large quantities loose packing materials are not infrequently blown as the lorry travels rough the streets. When dried and ground by the action of the wheels other vehicles this material becomes dust and is added to the dust bur- n of our City air and, is in some ways, reflected in the results of our vestigation into atmospheric pollution in the form of deposits found in posit gauges.

Allotments at Burslem which consisted of a conglomeration of timber, etal and brick structures have now been vacated, all the occupants ving been given notice to quit by the owner who intends, very soon, to ve the site completely cleared. These allotments in the past were a rious health hazard to the residents living in houses nearby, giving ntinual rise to offensive smells, fly and rat infestations. Six of the lotment holders kept pigs and several others kept poultry.

Throughout 1965 difficulties were again encountered with nuisance arising from itinerant caravan dwellers. No less than 50 unauthorise sites were notified to the City Surveyor so that he could secure th removal of the van dwellers. Owing to the state of the law nothin more could be done than to remove them from one site whereupon the usually moved to a site recently vacated. When leaving the site the almost invariably leave behind piles of refuse and metal scrap. No infrequently complainants allege that these van dwellers contaminate th ground and derelict buildings with faecal matter and cause disturbances b their demands for water. The policy of making sites secure against tres pass was started during the year and concrete fencing posts were used t prevent access to corporation owned land and this cost the council ove £500.

Difficulties have also been met in connection with the on esite in th City which has a conditional site licence. Progress in completing th works necessary to bring the site up to standard were very slow and th matter had to be reported to the Council for legal action to be taken.

In 1965 two qualified public health inspectors left the staff to take u appointments elsewhere. To offset this a former member of the staff wh had been working for a private concern returned to the public service an four of our pupil public health inspectors qualified for the Diploma of th Public Health Inspectors Education Board and were engaged as inspectors Six new pupil public health inspectors were engaged. Two of these cam to us from other local authorities and when engaged they had already com pleted their first two years of training and had passed the Intermediat examination. Of the other four one left after a few months in order t enter teacher training. The result has been that during the last year w have had rather more qualified staff than for some years past although w have still too many vacancies which cannot be filled and we are also ver short of inspectors of mature experience.

By the end of the year it had become possible to arrange for th vacation of one district office which had been unsatisfactory for very man years. It will be necessary in the coming year to look very carefully the problem of the use of district offices as persistent staff shortages ar the changing pattern of work has made a review necessary.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1965

1965 saw the first full year of the administration of the Offices, Sho and Railway Premises Act, 1963. It is recorded with regret that t progress which was made in the administration of the Act was not rapid as would have been desirable but nevertheless a substantial sta was made to the task of carrying out complete inspections of the premis that are covered by the Act, and the total number of visits paid was abo three times the number made to comparable establishments in previo years.

One of the points on which a major effort has been made during the ourse of the year, has been in dealing with the new office and shop devel-pments being undertaken in the City. It has been felt that to secure the ull compliance of newly constructed premises with the provisions of the ct before their occupation should be the first charge upon the resources f the Department as a means of securing a long-term economy of effort. nfortunately, the work carried out in this way is not reflected in the tatistics which are produced.

Some difficulties have been met in connection with construction being arried out on premises which were planned prior to the inception of the ct. On the whole, however, it has been possible to secure the willing o-operation of developers and their architects, potential occupiers and heir sub-contracting outfitters. In furtherance of this policy, a great leal of time and effort has been, and is being, spent on the inspection of vork in progress and the examination of plans for new projects. These ctivities involve lengthy meetings with architects and contractors but t has been found that with the co-operation of the City Surveyor, who is esponsible for the enforcement of Building Regulations, and the architects n the area, the majority of schemes can be discussed fully before plans re finally approved.

Through activities of this nature it is possible, in the majority of cases, o secure a standard of amenity of a very high order through the co-peration of the design and construction teams employed on projects. here is, however, a very considerable difference between the standard hich can be achieved by willing co-operation with an enlightened and rogressive employer and the standard of facilities and amenities which omply with the bare standards required by the Act and Regulations.

As far as possible the inspection of premises is being carried out ystematically and block by block. This method of working is enabling he Department to discover more easily the premises which ought to be egistered but which are not. Where a non-registration of premises is iscovered, the occupier is told of his responsibilities and invited to register n forms O.S.R. 1 and 3 provided by the Department. It was not ossible to distribute forms to all potentially registerable premises as has een done in some small authorities where the total number of premises vould be a few score but where the number is several thousands as in the ase of a city the size of Stoke-on-Trent, general distribution of registration rms was impracticable. It is difficult to know how many premises ught to be registered. The total premises now registered approaches ,000 (see table in Appendix B), there having been some 300 additional egistrations during the year. It is hoped in the coming year, to approach ore nearly to complete registration and to have dealt with the bulk of he initial inspections.

Up to the present it has been found that the enforcement of the Act as been comparatively straightforward. Most occupiers comply within easonable time of their attention being drawn to the existence of defects nd contraventions through the service of an informal Notice following an nspection but in some instances, it has been necessary to lay informations nd to take proceedings to secure compliance with the Act. In 1965 a tal of 18 informations were laid against two concerns and in each instance conviction was recorded.

Good contemporary office accommodation

Office — about 1910

Table 25

rosecutions – number instituted and completed during the year 1965

Section of Act or title of Order or Regulation	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to conviction
.S.R. Act Sect. 4	2	2	2
.S.R. Act Sec. 7	1	1	1
.S.R. Act Sec. 8	2	3	3
.S.R. Act Sec. 9	2	5	5
.S.R. Act Sec. 16	2	5	5
.S.R. Act Sec. 24	1	1	1
irst Aid Order	1	1	1

umber of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 ..	Nil
umber of interim orders granted	Nil

The Department has dealt with a number of enquiries from the cupiers of registerable premises asking for advice and guidance as to how ey can comply with the provisions of the Act and it has been a useful nction of the Department to give them the help they required. On the her hand, there is some evidence to suggest that some occupiers are luctant to take steps to bring their premises up to the standard required the Act and Regulations until they have been prodded into activity by visit from the local authority inspector.

The inspections carried out of the various premises resulted in the scovery in the detection of 1,112 contraventions. A table of these is pended.

While this Act of Parliament forms a major step forward in the proction of the non-industrial worker, it is not surprising that there still mains some scope for this improvement and no doubt as experience is thered in the administration of the Act, amendment will probably be quired.

It has been found that it would have been helpful had provision been ade for the local authority to be able to require the provision of separate commodation for the storage of cleaning materials, utensils and equipent and for the drawing and disposal of water used for the cleansing of uildings. Equally so, there are strong reasons for suggesting on hygienic rounds, that the location of drinking water supplies in the intervening entilated lobbies to sanitary conveniences should be prohibited and that *all* premises facilities for taking meals should be required, standards ould be prescribed and, as a minimum provision should be made for the reparation of a hot beverage and the washing-up of utensils. It is inequitable that the office worker should be denied the facilities which may; be required for shop assistants and while there are many establishments at which no meals are taken, it is rare to come across a shop or office at which there are no hot drinks prepared for the staff.

Table 26

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Subject	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness	363
5	Overcrowding	7
6	Temperature	62
7	Ventilation	74
8	Lighting	35
9	Sanitary conveniences	188
10	Washing facilities	92
11	Supply of drinking water	12
12	Clothing accommodation	39
13	Sitting facilities	5
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	5
15	Eating facilities	29
16	Floors, passage and stairs	135
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	3
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	6
24	First Aid/General provisions	57
	TOTAL	1,112

It has also been found that in some cases it has been difficult to provide facilities or amenities of a satisfactory standard due to limitations o space. It is appreciated that in existing premises difficulties of thi nature will inevitably arise, but there seems a strong argument in favou of suggesting that, at an early date, the legislation should be amended t require that registerable premises newly constructed or substantiall reconstructed should comply fully, on the date of occupation, with a ful statutory standard of construction and equipment.

During the year no applications were received for exemptions from omplying with those parts of the Act which the statute permits. The nly exemption in force relates to first aid boxes in a large departmental tore which has an excellent and well staffed surgery constantly available.

The total of contraventions noted in table 26 would appear to reflect dversely on the premises which were inspected, it should be recalled that hese inspections are carried out in great detail and each contravention is oted no matter how minor it may be. It is the practice to discuss these ndings with the management and to notify them thereafter in writing of he defects and contraventions found.

The principal causes of complaint relate to cleanliness, sanitary con-eniences, temperature and ventilation, while a surprisingly large number f contraventions were recorded in respect of the conditions of floors, assages and staircases. It is to be expected that future inspections will lso show that insufficient attention is paid to the construction and main-enance of floors and staircases and it is interesting to note that falling own is the second most common type of accident reported. While it as not always the case that an accidental fall was caused by a defective oor, this large number of defects found to floors and staircases and the ncidence of accidents through falling cannot be dismissed as a coincidence.

One of the principal objects of the Act and the Regulations is to afford rotection to the employees working in shops, offices and other premises. he results of the inspections have shown that it is unusual to find a remise which is completely satisfactory in all respects, but it would be ir to say that the average registerable premise has been found to be in a irly reasonable condition. It is significant that during the course of the ear only five complaints (see Table 27) were received from employees in spect of conditions at their place of employment. Of these, four lated to unsatisfactory conditions of temperature. Possibly, as em-loyees become more familiar with the work of the Department in con-rolling the environment under which they work, we shall receive more omplaints.

Table 27

Complaints subject	No. received	No. founded	No. unfounded
Heating insufficient	3	3	–
Heating excessive	1	1	–
Cleanliness	1	1	–
TOTALS	5	5	–

One of the most important duties which the Act placed on local authorities, was the investigation of accidents. During the course of the year, 79 accidents were reported and of those more than two-thirds were investigated by the Department. This high rate of investigation is justified by the fact that this is a new duty and experience must be gained as rapidly and thoroughly as possible. The accidents covered a wide variety of causes and most of them were not of a serious nature and none was fatal. In no case were legal proceedings justified. Details of the accidents and their causes are appended in Tables 28 and 29.

Most of the notified accidents are reported by either large concerns or multiple organisations, and it may be that more publicity is needed to draw the attention of the occupiers of all registerable premises to their duty to notify accidents occurring to employees working on their premises.

Table 28
Reported Accidents

Workplace	No. reported	Total No. investigated	Action recommended			No action
			Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	
Offices	7	3	—	—	3	4
Retail shops	45	35	—	—	18	27
Wholesale shops warehouses	13	6	—	—	5	8
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	14	9	—	1	7	6
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	79	53	—	1	33	45

During the latter part of the year, a special investigation was carried out into lighting in offices and shops. The results of this investigation are in Appendix A. During the year an ample number of light meters and other instruments have been made available to the inspectorate to enable them to investigate scientifically the environmental conditions they find.

It is inevitable that the Act should lead to difficulties in determining the responsibilities for inspection between the Factory Inspectorate and this Department. It is, however, pleasing to record that in this City these difficulties have been resolved by willing co-operation between the two authorities and the Department has during the year, had the most cordial relations with the Factory Inspectorate who have always been anxious to assist with advice and guidance whenever we have had need to approach them. This atmosphere of co-operation augurs well for the development of this work of protecting the environment of the non-industrial worker.

Table 29 Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Ware-houses	Catering Establish-ments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	—	1	—	—	—
Transport	—	1	1	—	—
Falls of persons	2	15	1	8	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	2	17	4	4	—
Handling goods	1	3	3	1	—
Struck by falling object	1	—	—	—	—
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	6	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	1	2	4	1	—

Appendix A

SURVEY OF LIGHTING IN OFFICES AND SHOPS

In accordance with the request of the Minister of Labour during the inspections carried out in October, November and December, 1965, special attention was directed towards lighting.

In addition to carrying out scientific observations with meters recording the intensity of light, inspectors were also asked to make judgments of lighting standards. Although there can be objections to surveys carried out using such subjective methods, they are of value in that while a light meter is accurate, it represents a reading related only to the light falling on a comparatively small area (about ⅔ sq. inch) so that a visual judgment is valuable for assessing general lighting standards, particularly with reference to the location of fittings, absence of shadow and glare and the quality of the light. When this has been done, unsatisfactory conditions can be analysed by systematic meter readings.

In the general assessment the Inspectors were asked to comment under three headings, viz.:—

A. General impression of Standards of Lighting (Natural and Artificial) in premises including staircases, corridors and wash places, etc.

B. Examples of unsatisfactory lighting and if associated with any special class of building.

C. Whether any instances of excessive glare have been noted. What standards used to assess it.

They were also asked to categorise the premises according to the dat of construction, placing them in one of the following groups:—

(a) Pre 1920
(b) 1920 – 1939
(c) post 1939

This survey covers the following numbers and classes of premises:–

Table 30

	Pre 1920	1920–1939	Post 1939
Offices	8	1	7
Food shops	13	3	9
Non-food shops	21	—	2
Supermarkets	—	1	1

It should be noted that these figures relate to premises inspected an not simply individual rooms.

Of the premises visited, it was possible to say that the majority wer satisfactory but seven offices and 12 shops were described as having goo lighting and four shops and five offices as having a very good standar No particular class of building appeared to have unusually good or ba lighting facilities, although modern offices seemed to be rather better li than the older ones, having regard to the proportions of them i occupation.

All the premises criticised for having deficiencies in lighting were shop There were five food shops and four non-food shops in this category. the food shops all had adequately lit selling areas, but in each case stock rooms were less well lit. In one food stockroom, bad lighting cause shadows. In the non-food shops, ancillary rooms were ill-lit in all case but in one case the whole premises were ill-lit and in one instance ther was an unlit staircase.

Generally there was found to be satisfactory lighting with no glar Undoubtedly, fluorescent lighting with the larger, less intense source light has caused an improvement here. In four cases, glare was found an in each case it was associated with reflected light from light, smoot surfaces designed to promote hygiene. Glare was assessed only by dire observation.

Tables 31 and 32 below, analyse the results of meter readings. Mo of them were lighting values of natural plus artificial lighting. The confirm the general impression that offices and shop sales floors a adequately lit and deficiencies occur in other rooms only.

Table 31

Lighting - Offices

	Number of rooms where natural or artificial light in lumens per sq. ft. measured at the working place or plane (e.g. desk, filing cabinet) etc. was				
	Less than 5	5–10	10–15	15–25	More than 25
tural lighting	–	14	7	20	30
tificial lighting	—	—	13	14	125

Table 32

Lighting - Shops

Standard of illumination lumens/sq. ft.	No. of rooms inspected and used for			
	Sales floor	Preparation	Stock Rooms	Packing Rooms
ss than 5	—	—	2	—
m 5 to 10	5	3	9	3
m 10 to 15	5	—	8	2
m 15 to 20	5	1	7	1
m 20 to 25	1	—	5	—
m 25 to 30	5	—	3	—
m 30 to 35	6	2	1	1
m 35 to 40	5	1	2	1
er 40	11	1	—	—

It would seem that lighting on the whole is a lesser problem than s anticipated. Sanitary accommodation and stockrooms, passages and ircases are the worst lit. Bad lighting is often due more to bad fittings lly located than the absence of light sources.

This survey has been of value but it is urged that it be repeated and ention directed to standards found in the stock rooms and on passages . In addition, it is also urged that standards be fixed as soon as sible and these standards be generous. Modern electric lighting costs le to run — one accident through bad lighting may easily have a greater nomic cost than the saving which was apparently made.

APPENDIX B

Table 33

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receivin a general inspection durin the year
Offices	66	480	33
Retail Shops	134	1,089	240
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	30	177	13
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	50	167	30
Fuel Storage Depots ..	–	6	–

Table 34

Number of Visits of all Kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

714

Table 35

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of Persons Employed (2)
Offices	5,383
Retail Shops	7,233
Wholesale Department, Warehouses	2,053
Catering Establishments open to the Public	1,571
Canteens	79
Fuel Storage Depots	62
	16,381

Total Males: 7,047 Total Females: 9,334

Machine Line No.	Class of Premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption	
						No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
	PART I—SPACE (SEC. 5 (2))						
1	Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Retail Shops	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Catering Establishments open to public (canteens)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	PART II—TEMPERATURE (SEC. 6)						
11	Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Retail Shops	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Catering Establishments open to public (canteens)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table 36—*continued*

Machine Line No.	Class of Premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption	
						No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
	Part III—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)						
21	Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Retail Shops	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Catering Establishments open to public (canteens)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Part IV—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)						
31	Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Retail Shops	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Catering Establishments open to public (canteens)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table 37

Prosecutions

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE HEARING WAS COMPLETED IN THE YEAR

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
.S.R. Act, 1963 Sec. 4	2	2	2
.S.R. Act, 1963 Sec. 7	1	1	1
.S.R. Act, 1963 Sec. 8	2	3	3
.S.R. Act, 1963 Sec. 9	2	5	5
.S.R. Act, 1963 Sec. 16	2	5	5
.S.R. Act, 1963 Sec. 24	1	1	1
.A. Order	2	2	2

o. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 ..	Nil
o. of interim orders granted	Nil

Table 38

Inspectors

o. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ..	27
o. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

General Inspections

SPECTIONS	1964	1965
Infectious Diseases	347	**819**
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	30	**26**
Drainage	994	**1,242**
Structural Defects..	785	**922**
Other Nuisances	695	**852**
Total number of houses inspected ..	2,851	**3,042**
Total number of houses in which defects were found	2,493	**2,818**
Total number of defects found	4,008	**4,673**
EVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS		
In respect of nuisances	4,557	**3,658**
In respect of Infectious Disease	960	**2,953**
In respect of other causes	2,820	**1,864**
Appointments kept	1,781	**1,794**

COMPLAINTS

During the year, 2,294 complaints were received, of which 357 were unfounded.

561 complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Department concerned.

Table of Sanitary Defects

Nuisances	1964 *Found*	 *Abated*	**1965** *Found*	 *Abate*
Water Supply, want of	40	40	**36**	**4**
Dampness	299	352	**398**	**37**
Dilapidations	223	281	**305**	**35**
Brickwork/Pointing Defective	183	257	**251**	**23**
Roofs Defective	191	254	**279**	**26**
Plaster Defective	403	506	**474**	**49**
Floors Defective	169	161	**199**	**21**
Windows Fixed and Defective	372	540	**520**	**57**
Yard etc., Defective paving, Unpaved	54	67	**39**	**7**
Dirty/Verminous Houses etc.	35	25	**38**	**3**
Accumulations, Animals so kept	134	90	**134**	**9**
Drainage—defective, insufficient, stopped	1,045	916	**1,053**	**93**
Defective sanitary accommodation and fittings	538	739	**447**	**59**
Eaves, spouts, R.W.P's, Defective etc.	322	432	**458**	**4**
Other Nuisances	—	7	**42**	
TOTALS	4,008	4,667	**4,673**	**4,7**

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK

	1964	**19**
New Drains and Repairs	14	
Conversions, etc.	162	**3**
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work	1,832	**1,2**
Re-visits to Drainage Work	922	**1,0**

NUMBER OF DRAIN TESTS MADE

	Negative	*Positive*
1964	203	80
1965	**227**	**77**

Other Special Inspections

Purpose	1964 *Number of Inspections*	**1965** ***Number of Inspections***
imal Boarding Establishments	9	**6**
nmon Lodging House	3	**6**
uses in multiple occupation	15	**20**
alers in Rags	4	**2**
eatres, cinemas etc.	34	**46**
blic conveniences	—	**6**
blic Halls and baths	—	**1**
rl pits, pit shafts, tips, quarries	21	**28**
irdressers	83	**38**
t Shops	59	**46**
ibles, pigs and poultry	13	**5**
ir grounds	14	**33**
imal Food Shops	1	**2**
iste food boiling plants	8	**4**
ravan sites	69	**38**
censed Premises (Sect. 89)	51	**52**
Totals	384	**333**

STATUTORY NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Table of Statutory Notices Served

	Notices Served 1964	 **1965**
blic Health Act, 1936		
Section 39 Provision of Drainage, etc.	165	**163**
Section 40 Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	11	**1**
Section 44 Insufficient Closet Accommodation	2	**—**
Section 45 Defective Closet Accommodation	148	**105**
Section 47 Conversions	19	**13**
Section 56 Unpaved Yards	1	**—**
Section 83	1	**—**
Section 89	1	**1**
Section 93 Statutory Nuisances	281	**247**
Section 138	4	**1**
blic Health Act, 1961		
Section 18 (Private Sewer)	—	**13**
Carried forward	633	**544**

	Notices Served 1964	1965
Brought forward	633	544
SHOPS ACT, 1950	—	—
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928		
Section 32 Stopped and Defective Drains ..	447	120
FACTORIES ACT, 1961		
Section 7	7	6
TOTALS	1,087	670

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted in 9 cases during the year and work was referred to the City Works Department in default of statutory notices as follows:—

Section 22 ..	2 cases
Section 39 ..	15 cases
Section 45 ..	10 cases
Section 93 ..	3 cases
Section 138 ..	1 case
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961	
Section 27 ..	1 case

INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties carried out by this Department relate only to arrangement for the Health and Comfort of Shop Workers.

	1964 *Contraventions* *Found*	*Abated*	**1965** *Contraventions* *Found*	*Abated*
Ventilation insufficient	2	5	**6**	**6**
Heating	6	—	**10**	**1**
Lighting	2	—	**6**	**5**
Washing facilities	3	10	**10**	**13**
Meals facilities	7	1	**6**	**3**
Seats for females	—	10	**3**	**9**
Structural defects	1	4	**5**	**10**
Structure/Fittings dirty	4	10	**21**	**19**
Drainage and wastes defective ..	1	1	**2**	**1**
Overcrowded	5	—	**8**	**1**
Floor drainage insufficient	5	1	**8**	**1**

ANITARY ACCOMMODATION	1964 Contraventions Found	1964 Contraventions Abated	1965 Contraventions Found	1965 Contraventions Abated
Structure/Fittings dirty	4	21	27	38
Badly lighted				
Badly ventilated				
Structural defects				
Fittings defective				
Not separate for sexes				
TOTALS	40	63	112	107
Number of inspections	138		135	
Number of re-inspections	11		55	

Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the City, namely, e Salvation Army Hostel for men at Stoke, which has accommodation r 100 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner; 6 inspections ere made during the year.

aste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and loan sanction has ready been given to the extent of £70,000.

At the end of 1965, the position was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Number of conversions completed during the year	49		
Total number completed	4,013		
Average Cost Per Conversion	£35	2	2
Total Cost	149,903	0	0
Cost to Owner	84,851	0	0
Cost to Corporation	65,052	0	0

Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 7 Canal Boats were inspected. The accom-odation provided was for 22 persons, being an average of 3·14 persons er boat.

The number in occupation was 10 persons, being 3 males, 3 females, nd 4 children, or an average of 1·43 per boat; representing 33% males; 3% females; 34% children.

2 of the children were of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 7 boats was as follows:—

6 boats to carry three persons.
1 boat to carry four persons.

In 3 instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

5 notices were served for infringements of Acts and Regulations during the year.

No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

No canal boats were registered during the year.

There are at present on the register 10 canal boats known to be working.

DISINFECTION SERVICE

Table showing disinfection carried out following infectious disease, etc.:—

Number of Rooms disinfected	978
Number of Hospital Wards disinfected ..	43
Number of Schools disinfected	7
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	4,404

Increasing use has been made of the staff and vehicles to distribute aids to Care and After Care patients and also in connection with the laundry service.

PEST CONTROL

Insects

The section has dealt with many types of insect infestations during the year. Complaints of cockroaches, wasps and ants have been numerous. Infestations of bed-bug have shown a marked decrease.

All Corporation Buildings and Hospitals in the City are covered by this service, and a large number of business premises are under annual contract.

The following table shows the different types of property treated:—

Number of treatments carried out at Private Houses	110
Number of treatments carried out at Council Houses	815
Number of treatments carried out at Business Premises ..	1,692

RODENTS

The work of the Rodent Operators continues to expand as more firms e out contracts for the periodic inspection and treatment of their mises.

Some measure of resistance in mice to Warfarin was discovered during year, in several properties. These were all cleared up by the use of c phosphide.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

	1964	**1965**
No. of visits to premises	19,105	**18,084**
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	18,333	**17,314**
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice)	1,947	**1,412**

Sewer Treatment

During the year 2,507 Manholes were treated with Fluoracetamide.

Pigeons and Sparrows

Three treatments were carried out against sparrows inside buildings th satisfactory results.

The number of domestic pigeons gone feral in public places continues increase and in several instances are so great as to be a nuisance. It uld help greatly if the public could be educated to stop feeding these ds.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

st of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	3
Tripe Boilers	7
Gut Scrapers	3
Fat Melters and Extractors	5
Hide and Skin Dealers	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	4
	24

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the ovisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three types of instruments are employed. The first is a deposit gauge which collects particles falling out of the atmosphere and impurities washed down by the rain; the second is a lead peroxide candle, which indicates the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air by the facility with which lead peroxide reacts with sulphur to form lead sulphate; and the third is an instrument which is used to estimate the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and to measure the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air.

One of each of the first and second types of instruments are maintained at 15 sites in the industrial and densely populated areas of the City, as well as in the more open and purely residential areas. The readings of these instruments are analysed monthly and the results for 1965 are shown in Tables No. 39 and 40. The average monthly readings for the year of solid deposit are higher than those for 1964 and those for sulphur dioxide, with seven exceptions, lower than those for 1964.

The third type of instrument is stationed in St. Peter's Chambers Glebe Street, Stoke. Air, drawn at an even rate of approximately 70 cu. ft. per day from outside the building, is passed through a filter paper which retains the suspended matter in the air, forming a "stain", then through a solution of hydrogen peroxide where the sulphur dioxide in the air is converted to sulphuric acid. An eight-port apparatus is in operation which automatically switches the incoming air from one set of prepared filter paper and solution to another every 24 hours, therefore only needing attention every seven days.

The amount of "smoke" retained on the filter paper is evaluated by means of a photo-electric reflectometer and the acid solution is titrated with a standard alkali solution. The final readings of "smoke" and sulphur dioxide being given in "microgrammes per cu. metre" which fo 1965, are shown in Table No. 39 and are also shewn in Table No. 40 as a comparison with previous years.

Table 39

adings of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Apparatus, Station:—St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke. January—December, 1965

	Readings of Sulphur Dioxide (microgrammes per cubic metre)			Readings of Smoke (microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading
uary . .	291	665	52	274	585	70
ruary . .	454	1,127	129	335	944	99
rch . .	292	618	92	247	716	41
ril . .	164	339	40	143	317	47
y . .	127	268	60	112	187	47
ie . .	144	283	53	125	250	50
y . .	119	198	47	118	238	61
gust . .	164	308	56	154	230	62
tember	164	316	64	155	354	56
ober . .	231	501	78	231	555	85
vember	371	657	112	342	847	92
cember . .	248	588	109	193	748	65
erages . .	231	489	74	202	498	65

Table 40

Indication of the Smoke Content of the City's Atmosphere obtained by the use of Dr. Owen's Automatic Filter between 1925 and 1949 and by the Volumetric Apparatus between October, 1959 and March, 1966

(Average Daily Readings in Microgrammes per cubic metre)

ear	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)	Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)
925	350	590	1944	260	580
926	170	580	1945		
927	280	540	1946		
928	470	600	1947		
929	550	730	1948		
930	390	560	1949		
931	640	840	1959	—	290
932	580	770	1960	190	300
933	610	820	1961	135	346
934	610	790	1962	158	338
935	610	810	1963	149	279
936	510	780	1964	122	288
937	580	730	1965	134	207
938	440	660			
941	350	670			
942					
943					

CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

One of the processes peculiar to this district, a plant for the calcination of bone, was the cause of a serious nuisance arising from the discharge of dust. This arose, not from a breakdown in the existing dust collecting system, but due to a change in the character of the raw material as received. The firm have now installed a new dust collecting system and its effectiveness was being evaluated at the end of the year.

The Chief Alkali Inspector, in his annual report for 1965, indicates that the number of operable, coal-fired, bottle ovens in Stoke-on-Trent is 11. In addition there are four operating, oil-fired bottle ovens. He says that "1966 could spell the end of the traditional bottle oven in Stoke-on-Trent with one possible exception. Complaint against smoke from one of the few remaining pottery ovens is a welcome sign of the times. It would have once passed unnoticed by the public".

It has been the practice for a number of years to include in th Annual Report a table showing, progressively year by year, the installation of smokeless methods of firing in the pottery industry. This is being discontinued, as has been inferred, the change-over to smokeless methods of firing is almost complete.

The installation of further kilns continue, either to increase production or to replace obsolete smokeless kilns. Industry appears to favou the intermittent kiln, as distinct from the continuous one, at the present time, fired either by gas, oil or electricity.

From the information supplied by the Boards, the number of kilns i use at the end of the year were as follows:—

	1964	1965
ELECTRICITY:		
Intermittent	581	**584**
Continuous	101	**101**
TOWN'S GAS:		
Intermittent	148	**164**
Continuous	304	**297**

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

The emission of dark smoke from any chimney in excess of period permitted under the above Regulations is an offence under Section 1 o the Clean Air Act, 1956. Dark smoke being smoke which, when compare in the appropriate manner, is as dark as or darker than shade 2 of th Ringlemann Chart.

Timed observations of 125 chimneys were carried out during the yea and 21 chimneys were found to be contravening one or more of the limitations under the Regulations. The duration of the observations were a follows:—

33—½ hour, of which 13 shewed contraventions.
59—1 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
16—1½ ,, ,, ,, 0 ,, ,,
7—2 ,, ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
3—2½ ,, ,, ,, 0 ,, ,,
1—3 ,, ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
4—4 ,, ,, ,, 0 ,, ,,
2—5 ,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

The average duration of dark smoke emissions per half-hour period rom chimneys contravening, were as follows:—

	Dark Smoke (R. 2—5)	Black Smoke (R. 4 and 5)
1958 (from 1st June) . .	11·7 mins.	1·2 mins.
1959 . .	9·8 ,,	1·3 ,,
1960 . .	8·8 ,,	1·1 ,,
1961 . .	7·7 ,,	1·1 ,,
1962 . .	7·51 ,,	0·57 ,,
1963 . .	9·95 ,,	1·24 ,,
1964 . .	6·9 ,,	0·63 ,,
1965 . .	16·1 ,,	0·95 ,,

Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 17
Alkali, etc., Works Orders, 1958-1963

Complaints of smoke, fume and smell arising from registered proesses have been referred to the District Inspector.

The emissions of smoke and fume from the hot blast cupolas at a local ron works continued to be complained of. The installation of new arresting equipment and a taller chimney is nearing completion.

Smoke Control Areas

These are areas, established by means of Orders made by the City ouncil and confirmed by the Minister, in which it is an offence, except here exemptions are in force, to emit smoke from a chimney unless it can e proved that the smoke arose from the burning of an authorised smokeess fuel. Grants are payable in certain cases to owners and occupiers of wellinghouses in areas covered by Orders that have been confirmed, who dapt their fireplaces to burn smokeless fuels.

The Minister confirmed No. 10 Order and it is to come into operation n 1st July, 1966.

Inspection of properties in Trent Vale and part of Penkhull continued ut the preparation of the Order had to be delayed until the City Housing ommittee had decided on the type of appliances to be installed in Council ouses, following the authorisation to pay grants towards the cost of nstalling appliances other than the improved open fire.

The Orders Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 15 were prepared, after survey of the reas and inspection of the properties, and approved by the City Council. he Areas are on the eastern side of the City and include new housing evelopment, land where new housing development has been agreed and and where it is likely to take place at a later date.

Order No. 16 (Longton Town Centre and Longton Hall) is in process f preparation.

Visits were made to the Areas covered by Orders in operation and nine contraventions of the Orders were detected and reported to the Committee. A prosecution was instituted in the case of one contravention and a conditional discharge for twelve months, on payment of 4/– costs, was made.

Noise and Vibration

(Noise Abatement Act, 1960)

Again, the complaints received under this heading have been very varied. They have included the noise arising from a club which had been recently erected and brought into use. The club has a concert room where bingo sessions and dancing takes place, accompanied by bands and an electronic organ with amplifying equipment. Unfortunately, the premises are sited very close to dwellings and, as is common construction these days, there is a considerable amount of glass with large opening windows. The management, in an endeavour to help, have had these windows double glazed. They have been advised that the effect of double glazing would be nullified if the windows were opened. From observations made, the windows are kept closed and no noise nuisance has been detected.

Mention was made in last year's report of action being taken to silence a new compressor installation at a works producing industrial gases. The noise was a high pitched whine and further work to abate it is being carried out. This includes bricking up all window openings, providing baffles to the intakes to the building, lining the inside with sound absorbing material and providing new intake and discharge silencers to the compressors.

Area No.	Area covered	Date Order made	No. of Objectors	Date confirmed	Date of operation	No. of dwellings including exclusions	No. of other premises	Acreage	Five-year Programme		
									No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Acreage
1	Trentham—New housing estate	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	202+	2	92			
2	Trentham—New housing estate	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	150+	1	403			
3	Hanford—open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	—	—	6			
4	Hanford and Sideway-mainly open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	2	5	188			
5	Sideway—open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	—	4	106			
6	Trent Vale—open land	24 Nov., 1961	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	—	1	233			
12	Trentham	26 Oct., 1961	4 Inquiry	27 July, 1962	1 July, 1963	412	17	670	687	30	1,698
11	Hanley—Town centre	26 Nov., 1962	1 withdrawn	8 April, 1963	1 Nov., 1963	161	719	112	1,307	1,024	589
13	Trentham and Hanford	25 April, 1963	—	31 Oct., 1963	1 June, 1964	1,146	43	150			

Smoke Control Areas—Progress to Date

									Five-year Programme		
Area No.	Area covered	Date Order made	No. of Objectors	Date confirmed	Date of operation	No. of dwellings including exclusions	No. of other premises	Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Acreage
14	Stoke— Town centre	26 Sept., 1963	—	20 Feb., 1964	1 Oct., 1964	848	537	130	5,079	257	2,529
10	Blurton and Newstead	20 Oct., 1964	—	20 Aug., 1965	1 July, 1966	2,789	44	651	3,496	259	3,513
7	Birches Head and Newford	23 Dec., 1965	—	—	—	713	3	589			
8	Bradeley	23 Dec., 1965	—	—	—	670	2	435			
9	Wedgwood-Packmoor	23 Dec., 1965	—	—	—	246	—	471			
15	Fenton Manor, Berryhill and Meir Hay	23 Dec., 1965	—	—	—	743	30	1,687	5,266	44	3,007

Readings of Solid Deposits in Tons Per Square Mile—Year 1965

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1965	Monthly Average for 10 years 1956—1965
Tunstall, Westcliffe	11·38	20·97	18·58	21·31	10·87	17·22	20·30	10·34	18·42	9·70	14·97	10·50	15·38	12·76
Tunstall, Mill Hill	10·27	22·43	14·50	13·43	16·57	21·81	19·77	16·36	26·80	6·96	12·75	18·40	16·67	11·89
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	15·12	25·03	16·54	22·46	15·82	26·58	25·69	15·32	21·00	14·06	16·98	20·93	19·63	16·59
Burslem, Park	12·07	20·34	11·04	19·41	14·01	22·71	27·85	16·64	18·68	10·24	14·74	29·78	18·12	15·91
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	15·91	24·20	41·08	58·16	*	33·59	*	23·22	24·53	12·58	15·98	*	27·67	19·16
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	22·06	54·05	32·26	57·02	27·66	37·23	37·05	*	42·87	12·30	40·33	55·09	38·03	34·52
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	*	24·01	22·74	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23·38	19·61
Hanley, High School ..	16·37	20·48	17·50	13·33	9·84	12·80	14·55	11·66	23·09	10·14	10·94	*	14·61	12·77
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	14·99	23·72	*	24·09	18·79	19·74	16·56	13·17	19·10	16·36	17·47	18·29	18·48	17·41
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School	8·62	15·14	11·86	11·87	13·56	12·70	16·67	16·47	11·47	5·84	*	14·68	12·62	10·37
Fenton, Park	12·52	18·96	12·95	20·40	18·80	23·26	14·26	19·10	14·63	6·71	11·14	22·15	16·24	13·83
Longton, Employment Bureau	11·19	25·31	12·26	20·58	15·31	18·17	17·60	21·35	14·63	12·87	17·43	*	16·97	13·82
Longton, Webberley Lane ..	12·84	33·61	21·01	18·31	23·38	26·31	22·58	31·08	*	12·14	28·64	*	22·98	17·68
Longton, Park	11·73	18·86	9·84	*	15·54	22·07	18·46	18·26	11·56	8·45	15·47	*	15·02	10·66
Longton, High School ..	12·25	22·92	11·68	12·95	15·04	29·71	21·28	18·09	18·99	10·01	18·05	*	17·28	11·51

**indicates Station out of action*

Table 42

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments

Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO3 per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide Per Day, Year 1965

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1965	Monthly Average for 10 years 1956—1965
Tunstall, Westcliffe	1·70	1·04	1·26	0·73	0·52	0·88	0·48	0·61	1·55	1·57	1·49	2·23	1·17	1·53
Tunstall, Mill Hill	1·69	2·02	2·16	1·31	1·21	0·73	0·83	0·94	1·76	1·32	2·30	2·57	1·57	2·37
Tunstall, Brownhills	3·09	3·09	2·78	1·58	—	1·34	1·27	1·37	0·73	2·61	2·24	2·12	2·02	2·92
Burslem, Park	2·41	2·96	2·30	2·13	1·46	1·23	0·78	0·98	1·59	2·26	1·92	3·37	1·95	2·55
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	2·34	2·21	2·31	2·10	1·17	0·91	0·93	0·77	2·00	1·45	2·21	2·25	1·72	2·13
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	2·54	2·48	3·07	1·71	1·01	0·99	0·80	1·45	1·86	1·43	1·94	1·58	1·74	2·21
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	1·76	2·21	2·39	2·30	1·20	0·73	0·70	1·21	1·51	1·29	1·70	2·58	1·63	1·91
Hanley, High School	2·14	2·98	2·19	1·85	0·93	0·64	0·70	0·52	1·21	1·55	2·35	1·93	1·58	1·67
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	2·12	3·60	2·09	1·94	1·23	1·17	0·71	1·09	1·30	1·40	1·37	2·31	1·78	2·03
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School	2·49	3·51	2·60	1·67	1·13	1·10	0·65	0·75	1·09	1·97	2·33	1·67	1·75	2·15
Fenton, Park	1·97	2·44	2·96	1·72	1·01	0·77	—	—	—	1·64	3·09	—	1·73	2·08
Longton, Employment Bureau	2·99	2·89	1·75	1·46	1·07	1·49	0·80	1·07	1·38	1·89	2·58	1·70	1·75	1·98
Longton, Webberley Lane ..	1·79	2·21	1·80	1·61	0·81	1·58	0·73	0·50	1·44	2·21	1·58	1·84	1·6	1·61
Longton, Park	1·06	1·81	1·26	0·73	0·50	0·61	0·90	0·62	1·34	1·68	3·09	1·09	1·22	1·11
Longton, High School ..	2·35	1·42	1·03	0·72	1·43	0·83	0·86	1·08	1·16	1·64	2·39	2·59	1·46	1·90

Table 43

Administration of Clean Air Act, 1956, and Abatement of Nuisances from Dust, Fumes and Noise

mplaints Received and Investigated with Respect to:—

Smoke	41
Grit or Soot	8
Dust	19
Fumes or Effluvia	26
Noise or Vibration	66
Burning Spoil Banks	—
Total	160

ction under Clean Air Act:—

bservations for Smoke:—

	No. of Observations	No. of Chimneys Contravening	Contraventions Recorded for		
			Excess Dark Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Black Smoke
oiler Chimneys	120	20	14	12	3
ilns and other Furnaces	5	1	1	—	—
ailway Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—
ther Chimneys	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	125	21	15	12	3

bservations For:—	*Offence*	*No Offence*
Grit Emissions	4	31
Burning Spoilbanks	—	8

ction under Clean Air Act and/or Public Health Act:—

bservations for Smoke, etc.:—	*Nuisance*	*No Nuisance*
Boiler Chimneys	—	7
Kilns and other Furnaces	—	3
Other Chimneys	—	22
Burning Waste in Open	—	16
Burning Colliery Spoilbanks	—	2
For Dust	7	36
For Fumes or Effluvia	1	41
For Noise or Vibration	3	141
For Other Purposes	—	16
Totals	11	284

INSPECTIONS:—

Of Boilers	48
Of Kilns and Other Furnaces	19
Of Railway Locomotives	—
Of Other Installations	9
Of Plant re Grit Emissions	4
Of Burning Spoil Banks	—
For Dust	15
For Fumes or Effluvia	28
For Noise or Vibration	36
For Other Purposes	38

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:—

Visits to Areas for Preliminary Survey	157
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	4,816
Inspection of Commercial Premises	506
Inspection of Plant re Exemptions	—
Interviews	227
Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	8
No. of Premises where Work done in Default	1
Visits following Contraventions	13
Number of prosecutions (Sec. 11)	1

OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Investigations—Chimney Height	109
Inspections for Exemption—Sec. 2	—
Inspections after Notification—Sec. 3	39
Inspections for Approval—Sec. 3	—
Inspections re Town Planning Decision	—
Survey Industrial and Commercial Premises	—
Other Inspections	—

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—

Improved Hand Firing	—
More Suitable Coal Fuel Used	1
Stokers Overhauled or Renewed	1
New Boiler Provided	—
Draught Improved	—
Smokeless Fuel Used	1
Conversion from Coal to Oil Firing	—
Conversion from Coal to Gas Firing	—
Converted to use Electricity	—
Mechanical Stokers fitted	—
F.R.S. Doors or Smoke Consumers fitted	—
Flues Cleaned	—

PROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—*continued*

Flues and Furnaces repaired	—
Mirrors Fixed or Replaced	—
Grit from Furnaces prevented	—
Improved Operation of Plant	6
Instrumentation Provided	—
Smoke Alarm and/or Recorder fitted	—
Dust Emission prevented	3
Arrestors provided to Cupolas	—
Noise and Vibration prevented	3
Chimney raised	—

otices Served—Clean Air Act, 1956:—

ONTRAVENTIONS—DARK SMOKE REGS.:—

Notices Served (Sec. 30)	15
Letters of Warning Sent	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 5	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 18	—

UISANCES—SECTION 16 :—

Statutory Notices Served	—
Preliminary Notices Served	—

otices Served—Public Health Act, 1936:—

	Prelim.	*Statutory*
Dust	—	1
Fumes or Effluvia	—	—
Noise and Vibration	1	—

TERVIEWS:—

Owners or Occupiers	47
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	244
Other Persons	404
TOTAL	695

ction under Clean Air Act with respect to:—

EIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—SECTION 10:—	*No. dealt with*
Proposed Height Satisfactory	4
Greater Height Required	12
Decision given prior to Submission of Plan	22

PRIOR APPROVAL—SECTION 3:—

No. of Plans, etc., Submitted	—
No. of Plans, etc., Approved	—

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES—SECTION 2:—

No. of Applications for Certificates	—
No. of Exemption Certificates Granted	—

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS—SECTION 3	42
Complaints and Other Matters referred to H.M. Alkali Inspector	26

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE EMISSIONS OR NUISANCES:—

Bad Hand-firing	—
Unsuitable Fuel	—
Mechanical Failure	2
Starting Up from Cold	—
Overloaded Plant	—
Underloaded Plant	—
Lack of Draught	1
Inadequate Plant	4
Faulty Operation of Plant	8
Faulty Oil-Burning Equipment	1
Chimney too Low	—
TOTAL	16

Factories Acts, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupier Prosecut (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	106	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,265	676	70	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,371	680	70	—

Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
ant of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
vercrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
nreasonable temperature (S.3) . .	—	—	—	—
adequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
effective drainage of floors (S.6) . .	—	—	—	—
nitary Conveniences (S.7) :—				
) Insufficient	3	4	—	4
) Unsuitable or defective	98	64	—	37
) Not separate for sexes	2	—	—	1
ther offences against the Act (not in-luding offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS . .	103	68	—	42

Section 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on ie register :—

	Mechanical	*Non-Mechanical*
Tunstall	109	5
Burslem	252	14
Hanley	337	37
Stoke	181	11
Fenton	125	10
Longton	212	28
Bucknall and Smallthorne	49	1
TOTALS	1,265	106

Part VIII of the Act—Outworkers

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 42 (Wearing Apparel); hese were inspected and found satisfactory.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING SLUM CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The programme submitted and approved by the Ministry of Housin and Local Government in 1955, estimated a total number of unfit houses in this City to be 12,000 and it was proposed to deal with 6,000 of thes within the first five years, ending 1959. As a result of these inquirie and action on individual unfit properties, 9,882 of these houses have been dealt with. To date 198 public and private inquiries have now been hel in the City.

During the year 1965, 18 clearance areas were submitted to th Ministry for confirmation.

The demolition and clearance of the sites is continuing to work satisfactorily. During the year, 625 houses were demolished and th sites cleared.

Work continues on Improvement Grants, and since the passing of thi Act in 1949, a total of 4,238 grants have been completed out of 7,65 applications. It is regretted that more owners of tenanted houses do no make greater use of this financial assistance to effect improvements t existing housing accommodation.

Surveys of the property are constantly being carried out and block of sub-standard properties are being added to the original number, s that the estimate of unfit houses to be dealt with is now approximatel 6,057. Where possible, Clearance Areas are made where groups of unfi houses occur. The number of individual unfit houses dealt with is bein increased.

Families from 664 condemned houses were awaiting re-housing a the end of 1965. Unfortunately, this figure is likely to be increased a sub-standard properties will still continue to be used for human habitatio for many years, unless there is a substantial increase in the provision o new houses in the immediate future.

Year	Quota	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	Total	Referred to Housing Department	Number Re-housed	Awaiting re-housing
Carry over from 1952		139	—	139	139	—	139 at end of 1952
1953	300	444	—	444	444	215	368 ,, 1953
1954	400	320	530	850	320	367	321 ,, 1954
1955	1200	679	515	1,194	656	710	267 ,, 1955
1956	800	378	1,414	1,792	1,245	1,125	387 ,, 1956
1957	800	328	384	712	1,664	1,301	750 ,, 1957
1958	—	115	223	338	670	887	533 ,, 1958
1959	—	126	152	278	130	335	328 ,, 1959
1960	—	164	268	432	481	373	436 ,, 1960
1961	—	124	741	865	204	326	314 ,, 1961
1962	—	161	1,082	1,243	454	375	393 ,, 1962
1963	—	126	322	448	1,154	449	1,098 ,, 1963
1964	—	109	570	679	923	771	1,250 ,, 1964
1965	—	161	307	468	534	1,120	664 ,, 1965
TOTAL	3,500	3,374	6,508	9,882	9,018	8,354	664

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABULATED LIST OF AREAS REPRESENTED AND ACTION TAKEN UP TO DATE

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Longton 33	Heathcote Road	412	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56	412	412	—
Longton 34	Heathcote Road	9	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56	9	9	—
Tunstall 31	Linehouses	4	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	Unopposed	25 Aug., 55	24 Oct., 55	4	4	—
Burslem 36	Sneyd Street	25	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56	25	25	—
Longton 35	Hackett Place	34	21 Oct., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56	34	34	—
Stoke 21	Flash Lane	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	30 Nov., 55	26 Jan., 56	6	6	—
Hanley 44	Stafford Lane	3	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	3	3	—
Hanley 45	Stafford Street	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	6	6	—
Tunstall 32	Butterfield Place	10	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	10	10	—
Burslem 37	Sneyd Street	6	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	6	6	—
Longton 36	Caroline Street	4	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	4	4	—
Longton 37	Caroline Street	5	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	5	5	—
Longton 38	Caroline Street	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	3	3	—
Longton 39	Caroline Street	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	3	3	—
Burslem 38	Broads Row	15	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	1 Mar., 56	20 Apr., 56	15	15	—
Fenton 7	Meakins Row	18	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	23 Feb., 56	14 Apr., 56	18	18	—
Longton 40	Bridgewood Street	6	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	15 Apr., 56	6	6	—
Longton 41	Bridgewood Street	10	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	5 Apr., 56	10	10	—
Stoke 22a	North Street	17	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57	17	17	—
Stoke 23a	North Street	15	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57	15	15	—
Longton 44	Normacot Road	4	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	4	4	—
Longton 45	Normacot Road	11	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	11	11	—
Longton 46	Normacot Road	225	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	225	225	—
Burslem 39/39a	Auckland Street	26	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	19 Mar., 56	18 May, 56	26	26	—
Burslem 40	Hobson Street	31	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 56	29 Nov., 56	31	31	—
Fenton 8	Star Bank	24	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	30 Aug., 56	19 Oct., 56	24	24	—
Longton 47	Spring Garden Rd.	17	20 Oct., 55	24 Nov., 55	5 Dec., 55	13 Nov., 56	12 June, 57	26 Feb., 58	3 June, 58	17	17	—
Hanley 46	Keelings Road	8	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	17 Apr., 56	18 July, 56	15 Sep., 56	8	8	—
Burslem 41	Westport Road	19	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	Unopposed	2 June, 56	25 July, 56	19	19	—
Burslem 42	Newport Lane	18	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	2 May, 56	1 Aug., 56	22 Sep., 56	18	18	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Hanley 47	Etruscan Street	10	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	15 Oct., 57	3 Dec., 57	10	10	—
Hanley 47a	Etruscan Street	10	15 Dec., 55	28 Mar., 57	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	15 Oct., 57	3 Dec., 57	10	10	—
Hanley 48	Salem Street	27	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	23 May, 57	10 July, 57	27	27	—
Hanley 48a	Salem Street	4	15 Dec., 55	20 Dec., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	23 May, 57	10 July, 57	4	4	—
Tunstall 33	Crosswood Street ..	18	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	22 Nov., 56	12 Jan., 57	18	18	—
Hanley 49a	Etruria Road ..	8	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	13 Mar., 56	19 June, 56	8 Oct., 57	23 Nov., 57	8	8	—
Burslem 43	Greeting Street ..	48	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	26 Nov., 56	17 Jan., 57	48	48	—
Hanley 50	Paxton Street ..	18	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	28 Nov., 56	21 Jan., 57	18	18	—
Hanley 51	Bucknall New Rd.	222	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57	217	217	—
Hanley 52	Waterloo Street ..	29	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57	29	29	—
Hanley 53	Nelson Place ..	10	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57	10	10	—
Burslem 44	Reid Street ..	100	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	100	100	—
Burslem 45	Ellgreave Street ..	11	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	11	11	—
Burslem 46	Globe Street ..	88	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	88	88	—
Burslem 47	Station Street ..	91	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	90	90	—
Burslem 48	Longshaw Street	8	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	7	7	—
Burslem 49	Bradwell Street ..	20	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	18	18	—
Burslem 50	Porter Street ..	68	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57	68	68	—
Burslem 51	Lower Hadderidge	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57	4	4	—
Burslem 52	Orgreave Street ..	48	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	25 Mar., 57	14 May, 57	48	48	—
Hanley 54	Trinity Street ..	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	7 Sep., 56	Unopposed	31 Oct., 56	27 Dec., 56	4	4	—
Stoke 24	Honeywall ..	5	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	11 Sep., 56	Unopposed	2 July, 57	21 Aug., 57	5	5	—
Tunstall 34	Broadfield Road ..	18	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	Unopposed	27 May, 57	12 July, 57	18	18	—
Hanley 55	Bethesda Street ..	111	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57	111	111	—
Hanley 56	Bethesda Street ..	6	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57	6	6	—
Stoke 25	Empire Terrace	29	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	27 Mar., 57	26 Sep., 57	15 Nov., 57	29	29	—
Stoke 25a	Empire Terrace	1	23 Aug., 56	27 June, 57	4 Dec., 56	18 Dec., 56	14 May, 57	26 Sep., 57	15 Nov., 57	1	1	—
Tunstall 35	Malpass Street ..	23	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	2 Sep., 57	23	23	—
Longton 42a	Normacot Road ..	8	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	8	8	—
Longton 43a	Normacot Road ..	29	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	29	29	—
Longton 46a	Normacot Road ..	10	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	10	10	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Longton 46b	Normacot Road ..	11	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	11	11	—
Longton 46c	Normacot Road ..	26	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	26	26	—
Hanley 57	Broom Street ..	19	22 Nov., 56	20 Dec., 56	3 Jan., 57	24 Jan., 57	12 June, 57	20 Sep., 57	11 Nov., 57	19	19	—
Tunstall 36	Rathbone Street	156	14 Dec. 56	28 Mar., 57	30 Mar. 57	29 May, 57	27 Aug., 57	3 Jan., 58	25 Feb., 58	156	156	—
Hanley 59	Bucknall Old Road	167	14 Dec., 56	31 Jan. 57	4 Feb., 57	4 Apr., 57	2 July, 57	24 Sep., 57	21 Nov., 57	167	167	—
Burslem 53	Smallthorne	92	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58	92	92	—
Burslem 54	Smallthorne	58	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58	57	54	—
Burslem 55	Smallthorne	40	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58	40	40	—
Burslem 56	Grange Street	2	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	12 Mar., 58	27 May, 58	2	2	—
Burslem 57	Grange Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58	6	6	—
Hanley 60	Willeton Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58	6	6	—
Hanley 61	Hillchurch Street	8	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58	8	8	—
Hanley 62	Garth Street	5	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58	5	5	—
Tunstall 37	Randall Lane	8	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	24 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	2 Apr., 58	17 July, 58	8	8	—
Stoke 26	London Road	6	18 Apr. 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58	6	6	—
Stoke 27	London Road	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58	6	6	—
Stoke 28	London Road	11	18 Apr. 57	30 May 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58	11	11	—
Burslem 58	Pleasant Street	32	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	11 Dec., 57	5 Mar., 58	6 May, 58	32	32	—
Burslem 58a	Beardmore Square	33	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	5 Sep., 57	Unopposed	20 Dec., 57	20 Feb., 58	33	33	—
Longton 48	Kendrick Street	233	3 Sep., 58	25 Feb., 58	25 Sep., 58	10 Dec., 58	14 Apr., 59	28 Oct., 59	19 Dec., 59	233	233	—
Longton 49	Clayton Street	23	23 July, 59	25 Feb., 60	25 Feb., 60	7 April, 60	Unopposed	11 Aug., 60	7 Oct., 60	23	23	—
Hanley 64	Plough Street	42	17 Sep., 59	26 Nov., 59	20 Nov., 60	29 Jan., 60	24 May, 60	22 Sep., 60	25 Nov., 60	42	42	—
Stoke 36	Registry Street	20	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	19	16	—
Stoke 37	Rebecca Street	22	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	22	22	—
Stoke 38	Bamber Street	2	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	2	2	—
Stoke 39	Leese Street	4	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	4	4	—
Tunstall 38	Pittshill	12	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	12	12	—
Tunstall 39	Pittshill	7	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	7	7	—
Tunstall 40	Pittshill	2	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	2	2	—
Tunstall 41	Pittshill	23	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	23	23	—
Burslem 60a	Hobson Street ..	26	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sept., 60	3 Jan., 61	22 Jan., 62	10 Apr., 62	26	26	—

Tabulated list of areas represented

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Burslem 61a	Hobson Street	16	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sep., 60	3 Jan., 61	22 Jan., 62	10 Apr., 62	16	16	—
Burslem 61	Hobson Street	2	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sep., 60	3 Jan., 61	5 Oct., 61	18 Dec., 61	2	2	—
Hanley 65	Birches Head Road	16	18 Feb., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	2 Sep., 60	Unopposed	9 Oct., 61	6 May, 61	16	16	—
Fenton 9	Christchurch Street	4	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62	4	4	—
Fenton 10	Christchurch Street	25	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62	25	25	—
Fenton 11	Temple Street	24	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62	24	24	—
Fenton 11a	Temple Street	9	24 Mar., 60	29 Mar., 62	29 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	21 Aug., 62	25 Oct., 62	4 Jan., 63	8	7	—
Hanley 66	Bagnall Street ..	8	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	Unopposed	16 Aug., 61	10 Nov., 61	7	7	—
Fenton 12a	Duke Street ..	7	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	6 Feb., 63	4 Apr., 63	7	7	—
Tunstall 42	Lower Woodland St.	7	21 July, 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	15 June, 61	Unopposed	16 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	7	7	—
Tunstall 42a	Lower Woodland St.	37	21 July, 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 June, 62	2 Oct., 62	26 Feb., 63	6 Dec., 61	37	37	—
Hanley 68a	Bethesda Street ..	7	21 July, 60	29 Mar., 62	13 Dec., 60	5 May, 61	27 Aug., 61	5 Oct., 61	14 May, 63	7	7	—
Hanley 68	Regent Road ..	14	21 July 60	24 Nov., 60	13 Dec., 60	5 May, 61	27 Aug., 61	5 Feb., 62	10 Apr., 62	9	7	—
Hanley 69	Buller Street ..	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61	11	11	—
Hanley 70	Hampton Street ..	2	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61	2	2	—
Hanley 71	Sun Street ..	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61	11	11	—
Fenton 13	Fenpark Road ..	7	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	12 May, 61	Unopposed	23 Aug., 61	29 Nov., 61	7	7	—
Longton 50	Barclay Street ..	5	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	25 Apr., 61	22 Aug., 61	13 Nov., 61	3 Jan., 62	5	5	—
Burslem 62	North Road ..	5	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62	5	5	—
Burslem 63	North Road ..	13	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62	13	13	—
Burslem 64	Hot Lane ..	8	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62	8	8	—
Fenton 14	Sutherland Street	15	17 Nov., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	1 June, 61	13 Sep., 61	29 Nov., 61	31 Jan., 62	15	15	—
Tunstall 43	Albany Street	41	19 Jan., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	30 Aug., 61	28 Nov., 61	9 Feb., 62	1 May, 62	41	41	—
Stoke 29	Penkhull	13	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	13	13	—
Stoke 30a	Penkhull	20	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	8 May, 63	12 July, 63	15	—	—
Stoke 31	Penkhull	6	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	6	5	1
Stoke 31a	Penkhull	16	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	8 May, 63	12 July, 63	7	—	—
Stoke 32	Penkhull	28	16 Feb.. 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	27	25	—
Stoke 33	Penkhull	20	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	20	20	—
Stoke 33a	Penkhull	10	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	8 May, 63	12 July, 63	8	—	—
Stoke 34	Penkhull	17	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	17	17	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Stoke 35	Penkhull	13	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	13	13	—
Tunstall 44	Ladywell Road	16	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	8 Feb., 63	16 Apr., 63	12	—	—
Tunstall 45	Ladywell Road	351	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	8 Feb., 63	16 Apr., 63	259	188	20
Tunstall 46	Ladywell Road	24	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	8 Feb., 63	16 Apr., 63	10	—	—
Tunstall 45a	Ladywell Road	3	20 July, 61	25 Apr., 63	21 May, 63	9 Apr., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	4 Dec., 63	3	—	—
Tunstall 45b	Ladywell Road	36	20 July, 61	25 Apr., 63	21 May, 63	9 Apr., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	4 Dec., 63	33	19	—
Tunstall 45c	Ladywell Road	7	20 July, 61	25 Apr., 63	21 May, 63	9 Apr., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	4 Dec., 63	7	7	—
Fenton 15	Hallam Street	26	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 63	15 Jan., 63	22	18	—
Fenton 15a	Hallam Street	5	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	10 Apr., 63	11 Jan., 63	5	—	—
Fenton 16	Manor Street	4	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	4	4	—
Hanley 72	Etruria Road	72	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	8 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	4 Jan., 63	13 Mar., 63	72	71	—
Stoke 40	Mayne Street	8	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	22 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	8 Jan., 63	8	8	—
Stoke 41	Mayne Street	4	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	22 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	8 Jan., 63	4	4	—
Hanley 73	Bold Street	33	14 Dec., 61	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	1 May 62	5 Sep., 62	19 Dec., 62	22 Feb., 63	27	10	—
Hanley 74	Oak Street	9	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	1 May 62	5 Sep., 62	19 Dec., 62	22 Feb., 63	8	6	—
Fenton 17	China Street	6	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	26 Apr., 62	5 Sep., 62	28 Nov., 62	25 Jan., 63	6	6	—
Fenton 18	China Street	3	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	4 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	13 Nov., 62	9 Jan., 63	3	3	—
Fenton 19	Duke Street	6	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	26 Apr., 62	5 Sep., 62	28 Nov., 62	25 Jan., 63	4	—	—
Hanley 75	Mount Pleasant	6	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62	6	6	—
Hanley 76	Mount Pleasant	5	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62	5	5	—
Hanley 77	Mount Pleasant	4	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62	4	4	—
Hanley 78	Westhead Street	2	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	18 Sep., 62	Unopposed	13 Feb., 62	12 Apr., 63	2	2	—
Hanley 79	Westhead Street	4	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	18 Sep., 62	Unopposed	13 Feb., 62	12 Apr., 63	4	4	—
Hanley 80	Century Street	15	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	15 May, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	1 Jan., 63	15	15	—
Hanley 81	Sydney Street	173	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	31 Mar., 64	140	60	19
Hanley 81c, d, 85a	Sydney Street	51	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	2 Aug., 63	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	25 Feb., 64	37	9	—
Hanley 81a	Sydney Street	5	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	23 Jan., 63	5	—	—
Hanley 81b	Sydney Street	8	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	23 Jan., 63	8	—	—
Hanley 82	Sydney Street	3	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	23 Jan., 63	2	—	—
Hanley 83	Sydney Street	4	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	23 Jan., 63	4	4	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Hanley 84	Sydney Street	10	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	31 Mar., 64	5	—	—
Hanley 85	Sydney Street	16	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	31 Mar., 64	9	—	—
Stoke 42a	Hartshill Road	5	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	11 Sep., 62	19 Feb., 63	14 Feb., 64	16 Apr., 64	6	6	—
Longton 51	Parkhall Street	7	15 Feb., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	29 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	5 Sep., 63	12 Nov., 63	6	5	—
Longton 52	Parkhall Street	113	15 Feb., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	29 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	5 Sep., 63	12 Nov., 63	110	97	—
Hanley 86	St. Mark's Street	171	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	5 Dec., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	1 Jan., 64	137	79	—
Hanley 86a	St. Mark's Street	12	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	6 Dec., 63	6 Nov., 62	19 Feb., 63	12 Feb., 64	14 Apr., 64	10	2	—
Longton 53	Anchor Place	4	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	6 Nov., 62	19 Feb., 63	2 Aug., 63	4 Oct., 63	3	3	—
Longton 54	Anchor Place	24	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	2 Jan., 62	14 Apr., 63	2 Aug., 63	4 Oct., 63	23	21	—
Hanley 87	Keelings Road	8	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	4 Jan., 63	Unopposed	16 Aug., 63	23 Oct., 63	8	8	—
Hanley 88	Malam Street	5	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	8 Jan., 63	11 June, 63	26 Sep., 63	26 Nov., 63	4	—	—
Stoke 43	Vale Street	66	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	12 Oct., 62	18 Jan., 63	11 June, 63	8 Oct., 63	6 Jan., 64	46	13	—
Stoke 43a	Vale Street	4	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	6 Aug., 63	24 Aug., 63	4	4	—
Stoke 44	Honeywall	35	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	23 Aug., 63	1 Nov., 63	13	—	—
Stoke 45	Spark Street	33	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	18 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	8 Aug., 63	3 Oct., 63	13	—	—
Longton 55	Ashwood	76	19 July, 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	5 Apr., 63	16 July, 63	11 Oct., 63	14 Jan., 64	72	63	—
Longton 55a, 55b	Ashwood	7	19 July, 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	5 Apr., 63	Unopposed	6 Aug., 63	25 Aug., 63	6	—	—
Hanley 89	Malthouse Road	15	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	24 Jan., 63	Unopposed	10 June, 63	21 Jan., 64	15	15	—
Hanley 90	Trent Street	5	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	29 Jan., 63	11 June, 63	23 Oct., 63	23 Jan., 64	5	5	—
Hanley 91	Werrington Road	7	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	5 Feb., 63	11 June, 63	28 Oct., 63	9 Jan., 64	7	—	—
Hanley 92	Werrington Road	39	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	8 Feb., 63	11 June, 63	9 Oct., 63	30 Jan., 64	38	38	—
Tunstall 47	Goodfellow Street	79	20 Sep., 62	29 Nov., 62	7 Dec., 62	15 Feb., 63	11 June, 63	28 Oct., 63	16 Jan., 64	56	—	—
Burslem 67	Navigation Road	8	22 Sep., 62	31 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	23 Apr., 63	16 July, 63	15 Oct., 63	12 Feb., 64	8	8	—
Burslem 68	Enoch Street	9	22 Nov., 62	31 Jan., 63	26 Apr., 63	25 Apr., 63	16 July, 63	28 Nov., 63	25 Feb., 64	9	9	—
Hanley 93	Millrise Road	5	13 Dec., 62	25 Apr., 63	13 June, 63	11 June, 63	Unopposed	17 Dec., 63	25 Feb., 64	5	5	—
Longton 56	Sutherland Road	8	13 Dec., 62	25 Apr., 63	19 June, 63	18 June, 63	Unopposed	4 Oct., 63	28 Nov., 63	8	8	—
Longton 57	Sandgate Street	12	13 Dec., 62	25 Apr., 63	26 June, 63	25 June, 63	Unopposed	21 Oct., 63	17 Jan., 64	12	12	—
Hanley94/95	Bryan Street	18	24 Jan., 63	25 Apr., 63	15 June, 63	14 June, 63	3 Sep., 63	19 Nov., 63	7 Feb., 64	17	—	—
Longton 58	Spring Terrace	9	22 Mar., 63	30 May, 63	11 July, 63	10 July, 63	Unopposed	9 Oct., 63	3 Dec., 63	9	7	—
Longton 59	Red Bank	6	22 Mar., 63	30 May, 63	2 Aug., 63	1 Aug., 63	Unopposed	20 Nov., 63	22 Jan., 64	5	—	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Burslem 69	Greenhead	10	20 June, 63	27 Feb., 63	8 May, 64	8 May, 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 63	12 Nov., 64	7	—	—
Stoke 46	Wharf Street	6	20 June, 63	31 Oct., 63	7 Jan., 64	7 Jan., 64	Unopposed	12 June, 64	19 Aug., 64	1	—	—
Stoke 47	Wharf Street	5	20 June, 63	31 Oct., 63	9 Jan., 64	9 Jan., 64	Unopposed	6 July, 64	2 Sep., 64	2	—	—
Burslem 70	Westport Road	5	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	4	—	—
Burslem 71	Westport Road	4	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	4	4	—
Burslem 72	Westport Road	71	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	53	29	—
Burslem 73	Westport Road	11	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	10	6	—
Burslem 74	Westport Road	2	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	1	—	—
Burslem 75	Westport Road	4	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	4	3	—
Burslem 76	Westport Road	9	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	8	8	—
Burslem 77	Westport Road	3	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	3	3	—
Burslem 78	Westport Road	3	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	3	3	—
Stoke 48	Summer Street	52	19 Sep., 63	27 Feb., 64	15 May, 64	15 May, 64	Unopposed	20 Nov., 64	14 Jan., 65	26	—	21
Stoke 49	Summer Street	10	19 Sep., 63	27 Feb., 64	15 May, 64	15 May, 64	Unopposed	20 Nov., 64	14 Jan., 65	4	—	—
Hanley 96	Shearer Street	21	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	29 Apr., 64	29 Apr., 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	3 Nov., 64	18	—	—
Hanley 97	Cliffe Vale Place	8	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	14 May, 64	14 May, 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	5 Nov., 64	8	8	—
Hanley 98	St. James Street	8	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	6 May, 64	6 May, 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	10 Nov., 64	—	—	—
Stoke 50	Rookery Lane	15	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	22 Apr., 64	22 Apr., 64	22 Sep., 64	19 Jan., 65	18 Mar., 65	8	—	—
Fenton 20	Mason Street	26	21 Nov., 63	27 Feb., 64	12 May, 64	12 May, 64	22 Sep., 64	19 Jan., 65	23 Mar., 65	21	—	—
Longton 60	Uttoxeter Road	11	21 Nov., 63	27 Feb., 64	13 May, 64	13 May, 64	22 Sep., 64	19 Jan., 65	25 Mar., 65	10	—	—
Longton 61	Calverley Street	6	21 Nov., 63	27 Feb., 64	13 May, 64	13 May, 64	22 Sep., 64	19 Jan., 65	25 Mar., 65	6	—	—
Stoke 51	Elenora Street	14	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	16 Feb., 65	28 June, 65	24 Aug., 65	2	—	—
Stoke 52	Elenora Street	11	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	16 Feb., 65	28 June, 65	24 Aug., 65	4	—	—
Stoke 53	Elenora Street	5	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	16 Feb., 65	28 June, 65	24 Aug., 65	1	—	—
Fenton 21	Kerr Street	17	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	28 July, 64	28 July, 64	16 Feb., 65	17 June, 65	12 Aug., 65	10	—	—
Fenton 22	Kerr Street	2	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	28 July, 64	28 July, 64	16 Feb., 65	17 June, 65	12 Aug., 65	—	—	—
Burslem 59	Elder Place	19	19 Mar., 64	24 Sep., 64	2 Mar., 65	2 Mar., 65	Unopposed	15 June, 65	5 Aug., 65	15	—	—
Burslem 79	Hall Street	13	23 Apr., 64	24 Sep., 64	6 Jan., 65	6 Jan., 65	4 May, 65	7 Sep., 65	28 Oct., 65	10	—	—
Burslem 80	Dale Street	6	23 Apr., 64	24 Sep., 64	12 Jan., 65	12 Jan., 65	4 May, 65	6 Oct., 65	1 Dec., 65	2	—	—
Burslem 81	Dale Street	34	23 Apr., 64	24 Sep., 64	12 Jan., 65	12 Jan . 65	4 May, 65	6 Oct., 65	1 Dec., 65	15	—	—
Stoke 54	Hartshill Road	94	18 June, 64	24 Sep., 64	2 Feb., 65	2 Feb., 65	29 June, 65					

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Hanley 99	Bedford Street	6	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64	13 Feb., 65	13 Feb., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Hanley 100	Bedford Street	4	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64	13 Feb., 65	13 Feb., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Hanley 101	Bedford Street	2	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64	13 Feb., 65	13 Feb., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Hanley 102	Bedford Street	3	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64	13 Feb., 65	13 Feb., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Hanley 103	Oldham Street	7	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	20 Apr., 65	15 Apr., 65	Unopposed	29 Sep., 65	23 Nov., 65	4	—	—
Fenton 23	City Road	11	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	8 Apr., 65	8 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Tunstall 48	Turnhurst Road	3	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	29 Apr., 65	29 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Tunstall 49	Turnhurst Road	3	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	29 Apr., 65	29 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Tunstall 50	Turnhurst Road	32	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	29 Apr., 65	29 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Tunstall 41	Linehouses	43	23 Sep., 64	26 Nov., 64	27 Apr., 65	27 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Hanley 104	Broom Street	17	23 Sep., 64	26 Nov., 64	6 Apr., 65	6 Apr., 65	Unopposed	17 Aug., 65	13 Oct., 65	5	—	—
Hanley 105	Werrington Road	5	23 Sep., 64	26 Nov., 64	21 Apr., 65	21 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65					
Burslem 82	Card Street	126	22 Oct., 64	25 Mar., 65	13 Sep., 65	13 Sep., 65						
Burslem 82a	Card Street	5	22 Oct., 64	25 Mar., 65	13 Sep., 65	13 Sep., 65						
Burslem 83	Card Street	9	22 Oct., 64	25 Mar., 65	13 Sep., 65	13 Sep., 65						
Burslem 83a	Card Street	3	22 Oct., 64	25 Mar., 65	13 Sep., 65	13 Sep., 65						
Hanley 106	Windmill Street	70	19 Nov., 64	25 Mar., 65	19 Aug., 65	19 Aug., 65						
Burslem 84	Knypersley Road	4	17 Dec., 64	25 Mar., 65	17 Aug., 65	17 Aug., 65	Unopposed	17 Nov., 65				
Hanley 107	Malthouse Road	4	17 Dec., 64	25 Mar., 65	24 Aug., 64	24 Aug., 65	Unopposed	17 Nov., 65				
Burslem 85	Purbeck Street	4	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	20 Oct., 65	20 Oct., 65	Unopposed	29 Nov., 65				
Burslem 86	Purbeck Street	3	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	20 Oct., 65	19 Oct., 65	Unopposed	29 Nov., 65				
Hanley 108	Charles Street	3	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	27 Oct., 65	26 Oct., 65	Unopposed					
Hanley 109	Charles Street	3	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	27 Oct., 65	26 Oct., 65	Unopposed					
Stoke 55	Kingswell Road	5	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	3 Nov., 65	2 Nov., 65	Unopposed					
Stoke 56	Flash Lane	9	20 May, 65	25 Nov., 65								
Stoke 57	London Road	15	20 May, 65	25 Nov., 65								
Hanley 110	Maunders Road	6	20 May, 65	25 Nov., 65								
Tunstall 52	Mounfield Street	12	17 June, 65	25 Nov., 65								
Longton 62	Bengry Road	5	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65								
Tunstall 53	Plex Street	7	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65								

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Tunstall 54/55	Temperance Place	50	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65								
Hanley 111/112	Beckford Street	27	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65								
Longton 63	Heathcote Street	4	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65								
Fenton 24	Christchurch Street	7	21 Oct., 65									
Fenton 25	Christchurch Street	8	21 Oct., 65									
Hanley 113	Castlefield Street	5	21 Oct., 65									
Hanley 114	Huntbach Street	6	21 Oct., 65									
Hanley 115	Bowness Street	16	21 Oct., 65									
Longton 64	Ladycott Terrace	16	21 Oct., 65									
Burslem 87	Eyre Street	5	18 Nov., 65									
Burslem 88	Velvet Street	28	18 Nov., 65									
Hanley 116	Leek Road	8	18 Nov., 65									
Stoke 58	Hartshill Road	6	18 Nov., 65									
Longton 65	Erskine Street	13	18 Nov., 65									
Burslem 89	Preston Street	5	16 Dec., 65									
Hanley 117	Acton Street	6	16 Dec., 65									
Longton 66	Herbert Road	18	16 Dec., 65									
Longton 67	Uttoxeter Road	11	16 Dec., 65									

ousing Repair and Demolition, etc.

During the year, 14 applications were received for a Certificate of isrepair. 9 certificates were issued in respect of all the defects.

In 3 instances undertakings submitted by the landlords to complete ie repairs within a period of six months were accepted in lieu of issuing a ertificate of Disrepair.

One application was received for the cancellation of a Certificate disrepair and the certificate was cancelled.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public ealth Act, 1936, and only in special cases is action taken under the ousing Act, 1957.

During the year, 93 Demolition Orders and 59 Closing Orders were ade in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation.

. INSPECTION

			1964	1965
(a)	(i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	576	**1,031**
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	692	**1,191**
(b)	(i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1961 ..	576	**1,031**
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	692	**1,191**
(c)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	572	**1,023**
(d)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—	**—**
(e)		Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state ..	4	**8**
(f)		Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	454	**895**
(g)		Number of inspections under Rent Act, 1957 ..	11	**17**
(h)		Number of inspections under Section 51 ..	—	**—**

. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

	1964	1965
Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	1,014	**864**

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

		1964	1965
(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—		
(i)	By Owners	—	—
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	—	—
(b)	Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957:—		
(i)	Demolition Orders made	51	9
(ii)	Undertakings accepted	2	
(iii)	Closing Orders made (Part of a Building) ..	3	
(iv)	Informal Undertakings	—	—
(v)	Closing Orders made (Whole of a Building) ..	53	5
(c)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—		
(i)	By Owners	285	24
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	40	2

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES		*In Progress*	*Demolishe*	
		1965	1964	196
(a)	Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	**61**	239	59
(b)	Individual Unfit Houses	**—**	57	2

	1964	
Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936 ..	19	—
Appointments	145	12
Defects Remedied	22	—
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc.	1,545	1,7

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1957

During the year there were 19 complaints of overcrowding ar of these 13 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the pr visions of the Housing Act, 1957. No Families were rehoused by tl Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

782 Inspections were made as compared with 1,196 for the previo year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 566 as compar with 683 for the previous year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the blic Analyst during the year was as follows:—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
			Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
Acerosa food supplement	—	1	1	—
Almonds, ground	6	3	7	2
Apple juice	1	—	1	—
Apple jelly	—	1	1	—
Apricot jam	—	1	1	—
Actel for activity	—	1	1	—
Aquaclene	—	1	1	—
Butter	20	1	21	—
Butter, Danish	10	—	10	—
Butter, treacle	—	1	1	—
Butter, New Zealand	2	—	2	—
Butter mintoes	—	1	1	—
Baking powder	1	2	3	—
Blackcurrant cordial	2	—	2	—
Borax B.P.	—	1	1	—
Blackcurrant jam	—	1	1	—
Cake flour	—	1	1	—
Cream	—	2	2	—
Cream, dairy	1	4	5	—
Cream, pure, Danish dairy	—	1	1	—
Cream, Danish	—	3	3	—
Cream, pure	1	1	—	2
Cream, pure, Danish	1	—	1	—
Cream, double	—	1	1	—
Cream, pure, dairy	—	2	2	—
Cream, pure, Jersey	—	1	1	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—
Cake covering, milk chocolate flavour	—	1	1	—
Custard powder	1	6	7	—
Cream cheese	—	1	1	—
Chocolate roll with pure butter cream	—	1	1	—
Creamed rice milk pudding	—	7	5	2
Creamed sago milk pudding	—	2	1	1
Creamed rice pudding	—	1	1	—
Creamed rice full cream milk pudding	—	1	1	—
Cut mixed peel	1	1	2	—
Cream of chicken soup	—	4	4	—
Custard pudding powder	—	1	1	—
Castor oil B.P.	—	1	1	—
Chewing gum	—	1	—	1
Creamed horseradish	—	1	1	—
Chicken and rice soup	—	1	1	—
Coffee mate	—	1	1	—
Cheese sauce mix	—	1	1	—
Corn oil savoury spread	—	1	1	—
Dairy milk top	—	1	1	—
Carried forward	47	66	105	8

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Anal	
				Satisfactory	Adult ed below s ard or other not complyi with presc d regul s
113	Brought forward ..	47	66	105	
2	Dairy topping	—	2	2	
1	Distilled witchazel B.P.	—	1	1	
1	Desiccated coconut	—	1	1	
1	Dream topping	—	1	1	
2	Dressed crab	—	2	2	
1	Danish cream	—	1	1	
1	Danish bacon fat	—	1	1	
	DRINKS, ALCOHOLIC:				
1	Apricot wine	1	—	1	
2	Cherry wine	2	—	2	
1	Peach wine	1	—	1	
	DRINKS, NON-ALCOHOLIC:				
1	Blackcurrant juice cordial	1	—	1	
3	Jaffa orange drink	2	1	3	
3	Lemon drink	3	—	2	
3	Orange squash	3	—	3	
8	Orange drink	8	—	8	
2	Whole orange drink	2	—	2	
1	Jaffa and lemon drink	1	—	1	
1	Lemon barley water	1	—	1	
1	Grapefruit squash	1	—	1	
2	Orange juice	—	2	2	
2	Grapefruit juice	—	2	2	
1	Jaffa grapefruit juice, sweetened ..	—	1	1	
1	Jaffa orange juice	—	1	1	
1	Lemon juice	1	—	1	
5	Lemon squash	5	—	5	
1	Pineapple and orange fruit juice ..	—	1	1	
1	Pure grape juice	—	1	1	
1	Lemon squash, low caloric	1	—	1	
1	Lime lemon squash	1	—	1	
2	Pineapple juice	—	2	2	
	DRUGS:				
1	Children's vitamin syrup	—	1	1	
1	Compound syrup of glycerine, lemon and honey	—	1	1	
1	Cough mixture	—	1	1	
1	Gees linctus pastilles B.P.C. ..	—	1	1	
3	Glycerine	—	3	3	
1	Epsom salts B.P.	—	1	1	
1	Influenza cold mixture	—	1	1	
1	Tablets of cascara sagrada	—	1	1	
1	Tripe vitamin tablets..	—	1	1	
1	Ointment of boric acid B.P. ..	—	1	1	
1	Vitaminised iron tablets	—	1	1	
2	Zinc and castor oil B.P.	—	2	2	
1	Olive oil B.P.	—	1	1	
1	Bicarbonate of soda	—	1	1	
1	Castor oil	—	1	1	
185	Carried forward ..	81	104	176	

Total number of samples submitted for analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
			Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
Brought forward ..	81	104	176	9
Evaporated separated milk and vegetable fat	—	1	1	—
Full cream evaporated milk vit. D including unsweetened	—	1	1	—
Fudge	—	1	1	—
Fresh salad cream	—	1	—	1
Flour, self raising	—	2	2	—
Fish paste, salmon and shrimp ..	—	1	1	—
Glace cherries	3	5	6	2
Ground nutmegs	—	1	1	—
Ground ginger	—	1	—	1
Ground rice	1	1	2	—
Herskey's syrup	—	1	1	—
Ice cream	25	4	28	1
Ice cream dairy	—	1	1	—
Instant coffee	—	1	—	1
Instant full cream milk crystals ..	—	1	1	—
Instant non-fat milk	—	1	—	1
Instant low-fat milk (skimmed) ..	—	1	1	—
Instant coffee	3	—	3	—
Jams	6	2	8	—
Jiffi jelly	—	1	1	—
Lard	7	—	7	—
Lemon cheese	1	2	3	—
Lemon curd	2	6	8	—
Marzipan	4	5	8	1
Margarine	8	5	13	—
Marzipan, almond	1	1	2	—
Mint sauce	—	1	1	—
Mincemeat	4	12	16	—
Maisonnaise	—	1	1	—
Marmalade, orange	—	1	1	—
Marmalade, orange jelly	1	—	1	—
Meat, tenderiser	—	1	1	—
Macaroni milk pudding, creamed ..	—	1	1	—
MEAT PRODUCTS:				
Beef steak with gravy	—	4	4	—
Chopped pork	—	3	3	—
Chopped pork and ham	—	2	2	—
Chicken fillet	—	2	2	—
Chicken fillet in jelly	—	3	3	—
Chicken, boneless in jelly	—	2	2	—
Chicken and noodles	—	1	1	—
Ham and beef meat paste	—	1	1	—
Mince beef and onions with gravy ..	—	2	2	—
Pork in natural juice	—	1	1	—
Prime English chopped beef ..	—	1	1	—
Pork luncheon meat	—	6	6	—
Stewed steak with gravy	—	11	8	3
Sliced ox tongue	—	1	1	—
Carried forward ..	147	208	335	20

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterat below stan or otherwis complying prescrib regulatio
355	Brought forward ..	147	208	335	20
1	Stewed steak and kidney with gravy	—	1	1	—
1	Steak, kidney and mushroom pie filling	—	1	1	—
1	Chunky pork	—	1	1	—
1	Danish pork in natural juices ..	—	1	1	—
1	Ham and chicken pate	—	1	1	—
1	Casserole steak in gravy	—	1	1	—
1	Danish chopped pork	—	1	1	—
1	Spam spread	—	1	1	—
1	Savoury minced steak	—	1	1	—
6	Stewed steak	—	6	6	—
1	Boned chicken in chicken jelly ..	—	1	—	1
2	Chunky chicken in delicious savoury sauce	—	2	1	1
1	Minced meat loaf	—	1	1	—
1	Meat paste, chicken	—	1	1	—
1	Pork and tongue	—	1	1	—
1	Steak and kidney pie	—	1	1	—
1	Turkey supreme	—	1	1	—
1	Turkey and corn	—	1	1	—
1	Boneless turkey in jelly	—	1	1	—
1	Casserole steak	—	1	—	1
1	English chicken in jelly	—	1	1	—
1	Ham and chicken roll	—	1	1	—
1	Minced steak with rich gravy ..	—	1	1	—
1	Minced chicken in chicken jelly ..	—	1	1	—
1	Minced steak with spaghetti ..	—	1	1	—
1	Stewed steak 95% meat content ..	—	1	1	—
1	Stewed steak with delicious gravy ..	—	1	—	1
1	Shepherds pie filling	—	1	1	—
1	Veal and ham with mushroom sauce ..	—	1	1	—
153	Sausages	2	151	138	15
219	Milk samples	209	10	217	2
2	Non-brewed condiment	2	—	2	—
1	Onions, sliced	—	1	1	—
1	Olive oil and raspberry vinegar ..	—	1	1	—
1	Potted salmon	—	1	—	1
1	Prawns	—	1	1	—
1	Parsley sauce	—	1	1	—
1	Pepper, ground, white	—	1	1	—
1	Peeled raw potatoes	—	1	—	1
1	Rice	1	—	1	—
1	Rice pudding	—	1	—	1
2	Rice milk pudding, creamed	—	2	2	—
4	Sago milk pudding, creamed ..	—	4	4	—
1	Sago	—	1	1	—
1	Salmon spread with butter	—	1	1	—
1	Self raising flour	—	1	1	—
8	Shredded beef suet	1	7	8	—
1	Salad cream	—	1	1	—
1	Salmon spread with butter	—	1	1	—
1	Sweetened grapefruit juice ..	—	1	1	—
793		362	431	749	44

Total number of samples submitted for analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
			Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
Brought forward . .	362	431	749	44
Sweet pickle	—	1	1	—
Spaghetti melanese, spaghetti Italian sauce with parmesan cheese . .	—	1	—	1
Spanish paola rice with chicken and shrimp	—	1	—	1
Scotch porridge with fresh dairy cream	—	1	1	—
Sweetening tablets	—	1	1	—
Sweetened pure lemon juice . .	—	1	1	—
Tip top fruit topping	—	2	2	—
Top of the milk, 18% butter fat . .	—	1	1	—
Top of the milk	—	1	1	—
Thyme	—	1	1	—
Tomato sauce	—	1	1	—
Tomato catchup	—	1	1	—
Tea-break — made with fresh eggs	—	1	1	—
Tea	—	6	5	1
Tapioca	1	—	1	—
Vinegar, malt	20	5	24	1
Vinegar, pure malt	4	2	6	—
Vinegar, cider apple	—	1	1	—
Vinegar	—	1	1	—
Vinegar, malt with caramel	2	—	2	—
Vitamised apple juice	—	1	1	—
	389	461	802	48

Formal Samples	389
Informal Samples	461
Number of Samples Genuine	802
Number of Samples Non-Genuine	48

The average of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine was as ollows:—

Quarter ending:—	Ordinary Milk	Channel Island
31st March, 1965	3·69%	4·45%
30th June, 1965	3·65%	4·37%
30th September, 1965	3·66%	4·61%
31st December, 1965	3·77%	4·72%

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, fixed a minimum presumptive at standard of 3·0%.

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
Boned Chicken in Chicken Jelly	10·1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 71·9% instead of 80·0%. Imported product. Retailer interviewed and all stocks uplifted. Matter taken up with the importer Retailer discontinuing purchase of this commodity
Stewed Steak with Gravy	6·4% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 70·2% instead of 75·0%. Matter taken up with the manufacturers and discussions held with firm's quality control manager and company secretary. under consideration as to future action. Awaiting outcome of proposed new regulations.
Chunky Chicken in Delicious Savoury Sauce ..	2·6% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 63·3% instead of 65·0%. Retailers notified, who have indicated that the matter has been taken up with the manufacturers and that investigations would be carried out.
Milk (Hot)	Contained 5·7% of added water and was 8·3% deficient in fat. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk.
Milk (Hot)	Contained 2·5% of added water. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk.
Tea	Contained an excessive amount of sand and siliceous matter, namely 0·60%. Store visited. All stock uplifted and returned to packer. New stock received. Repeat samples satisfactory.
Lemon Drink	36·4% deficient of its proper proportion of lemon juice, containing 15·9% instead of 25·0%. No action taken in view of new standards (The Soft Drinks Regulations, 1964) coming into operation 2nd June, 1965.
Ground Ginger	Contained an excessive amount of ash at 7·65%, the usual maximum being 6·0%. Matter taken up with packers.
Beef and Pork Sausages	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 192 parts per million sulphur dioxide Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer
Pork Sausages	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 172 parts per million sulphur dioxide Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
Chewing Gum	Contained 52·5% of hard paraffin or wax. Each unit may form an insoluble ball of indigestible substance which might prove dangerous if accidentally swallowed. Product made in Scotland Details forwarded to authority in whose area the manufacturer's premises were situated. Replied that due to difficulties in testing instructions in the current legislation they were temporarily refraining from sampling for examination, but when circumstances change further samples would be taken at the manufacturer's premises.

Article	Remarks
ESH SALAD CREAM	Deficient of egg yolk solids, containing only 0·8% instead of 1·35%. Egg yolk not included in list of ingredients. Manufacturer notified. Replied indicating matters would be remedied immediately. Letter of warning sent.
WED STEAK WITH GRAVY	18·7% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 61·0% instead of 75·0%. Matter taken up with retailer and manufacturer. Reply from latter stated that their object was to give a product with a 75·0% meat content and the sample must have been an isolated can. Stocks at shop uplifted. Repeat sample to be taken.
RK SAUSAGES	Contained only 29·0% of lean meat instead of 32·5% and undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 320 parts per million. Manufacturer interviewed. Letter of warning sent regarding lean meat content and notice.
RK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 308 parts per million. Manufacturer-retailer interviewed. Informed that notice was not sufficiently conspicuous. Letter of warning sent.
EF SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 128 parts per million. Retailer interviewed. Notice displayed at this visit. Warning given that notice should be displayed at all times.
RK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 164 parts per million. Letter of warning sent to retailer.
RK SAUSAGES WITH RESERVATIVE	Contained an excessive amount of sulphite preservative, 520 parts per million. Manufacturer-retailer interviewed regarding recipe used and method of manufacture. Seasoning which had contained the preservative was probably insufficiently mixed in this particular "mix". Letter of warning subsequently sent.
RK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 212 parts per million. Retailer interviewed. Only been in business for a week. Verbal warning given.
TED SALMON	Contained salmon with permitted colours and so should have a list of ingredients. Packers notified. Reply received indicating that the matter would be put in hand immediately.
CREAM	4·0% deficient of its proper proportion of fat. Letter of warning sent to manufacturers.
RK SAUSAGES	Contained only 26·9% of lean meat instead of 32·5%. Contained undeclared preservative equivalent to 160 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letters sent to manufacturer and retailer who replied that the matters would be rectified immediately.

Article	Remarks
PEELED RAW POTATOES . .	Contained 100 parts per million of sulphur dioxid preservative but should not contain more than 5 parts per million. Letter to processor who replie that efforts were being made to rectify the matter
CREAMED RICE MILK PUDDING . .	Contained an undeclared ingredient, i.e. skimme milk solids. Letter sent to manufacturers wh replied that only full cream milk powder was used and that investigations would be carried out.
STEWED STEAK WITH GRAVY	7·6% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 69·3% instead of 75·0%. Letter sent t manufacturers in Northern Ireland who replie indicating their intention to make a product containing 75·0% meat. Repeat sample satisfactor
PURE CREAM	Contained only 21·9% of fat instead of 23·0%, a stated, and was, therefore, 4·8% deficient of it proper proportion of fat. Formal sample sinc taken (see below).
PURE CREAM	3·5% deficient of its proper proportion of fat. Contained 22·2% butter fat instead of a minimum not less than 23%. Manufactured in Denmar Letter of warning sent to retailer who also imported the product.
STEWED STEAK IN DELICIOUS GRAVY	9·2% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 68·1% instead of 75·0%. Letter sent t manufacturers who replied stating the produc should contain 75·0%. Checking production this batch.
CASSEROLE STEAK	Slightly deficient of meat, containing only 76·0 instead of 80·0%. Letter to importers who replie that the matter was being taken up with the manufacturers in Australia.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared preservative equivalent to 22 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter warning sent to retailer.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared preservative equivalent to 21 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter warning sent to retailer.
CREAMED SAGO MILK PUDDING . .	Contained more sugar than sago, so ingredients we stated in the wrong order. Letter sent to manufacturer. Reply — labels to be amended.
CREAMED RICE MILK PUDDING . .	The milk present contained only 3·3% fat so shou not be described as "Full Cream Milk". Lett sent to firm on whose behalf the product w packed. Replied stating they were uplifting stock from shop. Production of this commodi now ceased.

Article	Remarks
E PUDDING	Ingredients listed in wrong order. Should be listed as "Skimmed Milk Solids, Sugar, Rice, Corn Oil, Lecithin". Letter sent to firm on whose behalf the product was packed. Replied that they were uplifting all stock from shop. Production of this commodity now ceased.
UND ALMONDS	Sample consisted of 85 parts almond and 15 parts cashew nut approximately in 100 parts of sample. No action taken.
UND ALMONDS	Sample consisted of 85 parts almond and 15 parts cashew nut approximately in 100 parts of sample. No action taken.
TANT COFFEE	Consisted of a mixture of Instant Coffee with 12% of another ingredient so should not be described as "Instant Coffee". Matter taken up with the manufacturers who replied stating that representations had been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food regarding this product and were awaiting if proposals were satisfactory. Manufacturers were informed that the present description "Instant Coffee" was, in our opinion, misleading when applied to a product containing this proportion of flavouring ingredients. Retailer discontinuing purchase of further supplies.
K SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative 70 parts per million. Premises visited and person in charge interviewed. Letter of warning sent.
RZIPAN	Contained 230 parts per million of sorbic acid preservative. This should be listed by name and not just as "preservative". Letter sent to manufacturers. Words "Sorbic Acid" to be included in the list of ingredients printed on the carton.
K SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative 164 parts per million. Premises visited. Retailer undertook to place notice in a more prominent position.
K SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 256 parts per million. Letter sent to retailer who replied stating that the absence of a notice was due to repairs being carried out in the shop and the notice had not been replaced.
LT VINEGAR	Contained 1·15% of salt, an undeclared ingredient. Manufacturers contacted who replied stating that the wrong labels had been used. Letter of warning sent. All stock uplifted. Manufacturers stated that they are not making malt vinegar with salt in future.
K SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative 172 parts per million. Premises visited and retailer interviewed. Preservative notice to be placed in a more prominent position.

Article	Remarks
GLACE CHERRIES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative 16 pa per million by weight. Letter sent to firm wh name and address appeared on the carton. Th replied stating that future supplies would have t required declaration in the list of ingredients.
GLACE CHERRIES	Contained 24 parts per million of sulphur dioxi preservative which should be declared as such a not just "preservative". Firm whose name a address appeared on the container contacted a they have replied stating that the list of ingredier will be amended on next reprint of containers.
INSTANT NON-FAT MILK ..	The label did not comply with the requirements Schedule 2, paragraph 1(c) and paragraph 3(2) the Regulations for Dried Milk, 1965. Letter s to firm on whose behalf product was packed, forming them of this minor omission and suggesti that it be rectified in next reprint of carton. N cartons show matter rectified.
SPANISH PAELLA	No list of ingredients on inner packets and incompl list on outer packet. Letter sent to manufactur who replied stating that they were correcting t matter in their next printing of cartons.
SPAGHETTI MILANESE ..	No list of ingredients on inner packets and incompl list on outer packets. Letter sent to manufactur who replied stating that they were correcting t matter in their next printing of cartons.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and The Food and Drugs Act, 1955

16 samples of ice cream and ice cream liquid mix were submitted bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

	Samples
Provisional Grade 1	13
Provisional Grade 2	1
Provisional Grade 3	1
Provisional Grade 4	1
	16

In the cases of the two samples in Grades 3 and 4, the manufactur premises were visited and advice given.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-1965

All samples for bacteriological tests were submitted to the Public ealth Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

ESIGNATED MILK

353 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological xamination as follows:—

ASTEURISED MILK (CHANNEL ISLANDS):—41

41 passed the Phosphatase Test.
39 passed the Methylene Blue Test.
2 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

ASTEURISED MILK (HOMOGENISED):—30

30 passed the Phosphatase Test.
30 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

ASTEURISED (H.T.S.T.):—210

209 passed the Phosphatase Test.
1 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.
209 passed the Methylene Blue Test.
1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test.

ASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS):—12

12 passed the Phosphatase Test.
12 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

TERILISED:—60

60 passed the Turbidity Test.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

87 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alteraions and repairs, etc., were made.

Miscellaneous Visits

1,430 visits were made for appointments, interviews, licensing and nvestigations.

22 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Basic Slag	5
Garden fertiliser	1
Liquinure	1
Growmore fertiliser	1
High ratio potash fertiliser	1
Pig fattening meal	1
Battery mash	1
Mor-egg	1
Battery and intensive	1
Layers pellets V.A.	1
Sow and weaner meal	2
Fine dairy meal	1
Tomato fertiliser	1
Rose fertiliser	1
Plant food	1
Compure K fertiliser	1
Growers mash	1
	22

4 of the samples were unsatisfactory.

Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples

BASIC SLAG

The amount of Phosphoric Acid Soluble in Citric Acid found was 1·5% less than the amount stated. The fineness found was 10·5% less than the amount stated and both these differences exceeded the limits of variation.

Inspectors of this Department visited the plant and interviewed officials of the firm regarding the report. After discussion at some length it would appear that the difference between the fineness stated and that found on analysis was due to a defect in the milling operations resulting in inadequate grinding of the slag. This defect has now been rectified. The firm have since indicated that they are giving the matter of sampling more rigorous attention and are taking many more spot samples than previously.

BASIC SLAG

The fineness found was 12·9% less than the amount stated and this difference exceeded the limit of variation. This sample was taken at the same time as the one above and the above remarks similarly apply to this sample.

FINE DAIRY MEAL

The amount of protein found was 2·5% more than the amount stated, and this difference exceeded the limit of variation.

The manufacturer was informed of this report. He stated that this ling stuff is now out of production being a "Spring line". He said he ild carry out investigations and have an analysis made of the first ch when production was re-commenced.

Rose Fertiliser

The amount of phosphoric acid insoluble in water found was 1·5% re than the amount stated and this difference exceeded the limit of iation, but was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The retailers mises were visited. A letter was sent to the firm on whose behalf the duct was packed and they instructed their local representative to irn residual stocks to the manufacturers. A letter was received from manufacturers who stated that they were carrying out investigations the possibility of reaction between the various ingredients of the duct after prolonged storage.

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

During the year 58,361 units of animals were slaughtered and examd in the City, and 88 tons, 8 cwts., 2 qrs., 13 lbs. of meat and offal re condemned, as compared with 61,225 units slaughtered and 107 tons, cwts., 0 qrs., 14 lbs. of meat and offal condemned during the previous ir.

Imals Slaughtered and Inspected in the City

Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*	*Total Animals*	*Total Units*
20,448	334	90,649	59,016	170,447	58,361

Etails of Condemnations

			Weight of Meat Condemned			
rcases found to be affected with Tuberculosis			T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
80 Pigs	comprising	580 part carcases	3	4	2	11
80 Animals	comprising	580 part carcases	3	4	2	11
rcases found to be affected with Other Diseases			T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
28 Cattle	comprising 31 whole and	97 part carcases ..	7	5	1	21
15 Calves	comprising 13 whole and	2 part carcases ..	–	6	3	6
52 Sheep	comprising 88 whole and	64 part carcases ..	2	0	0	13
70 Pigs	comprising 88 whole and	182 part carcases ..	6	1	3	24
65 Animals	comprising 220 whole and	345 part carcases ..	15	14	1	8
tal number of carcases affected (Tuberculosis and other Diseases)			T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
128 Cattle	comprising 31 whole and	97 part carcases ..	7	5	1	21
15 Calves	comprising 13 whole and	2 part carcases ..	–	6	3	6
152 Sheep	comprising 88 whole and	64 part carcases ..	2	0	0	13
50 Pigs	comprising 88 whole and	762 part carcases ..	9	6	2	7
145 Animals	comprising 220 whole and	925 part carcases ..	18	18	3	19

Total Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

Meat				*Offal*				*TOTAL Meat and Off*		
T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q. l
18	18	3	19	69	9	2	22	88	8	2

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS I FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCATION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGAN

	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*	*Total*
Arthritis	–	–	–	1	1
Peritonitis	–	–	–	4	4
Oedema	1	–	–	2	3
Nephritis	1	–	–	–	1
Dropsy, generalised ..	–	–	1	–	1
Emaciation, generalised ..	11	–	63	6	80
Erysipelas, acute swine ..	–	–	–	3	3
Carcinoma	1	–	–	–	1
Fever, acute	6	–	2	8	16
Immaturity	–	4	–	1	5
Jaundice	–	–	–	1	1
Moribund	–	3	17	7	27
Multiple injuries	–	2	2	2	6
Pericarditis, Septic ..	2	–	–	5	7
Pyaemia	1	4	2	42	49
Septicaemia or Septic Intoxication	7	–	–	4	11
Gangrene	1	–	–	–	1
Leukemia	–	–	–	2	2
Aneamia	–	–	1	–	1
Totals ..	31	13	88	88	220

The Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950 (Brought into Operation in October, 1954)

During the year 20 cattle were dealt with under this Order at t City Abattoir. Two of these cattle were found to be unfit for hum consumption necessitating the condemnation of the entire carcases a organs.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
nned meat	3	6	2	–
nned fruit	2	15	3	16
nned milk	–	4	–	22
nned fish	–	2	1	15
nned vegetables	4	3	3	12
nned soups	–	13	3	2
on	–	2	1	14
rgarine	–	–	–	15
ese	–	–	2	23
ney	–	–	–	2
ncemeat	–	–	–	9
amed rice	–	2	2	17
ur	–	2	–	26
serves	–	–	2	5
gar	–	–	–	17
tter	–	1	1	24
go	–	–	–	4
a	–	–	–	9
kles	–	–	1	4
eals	–	–	–	18
am	–	–	–	3
usage	–	–	1	3
ocolate confectionery	–	1	–	2
coa	–	–	3	16
rd	–	–	–	7
ied fruit	–	–	–	1
et fish	–	8	2	–
ultry	–	6	–	13
uit	–	13	–	3
getables	13	8	3	20
ead and confectionery	–	–	2	–
rup	–	–	–	10
scuits	–	–	2	3
oast pork	–	–	–	10
abbits	–	1	–	7
ozen foods	–	19	–	15
iscellaneous	–	9	–	17
TOTAL ..	28	6	3	20

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
otal condemned 1965 ..	28	6	3	20
otal condemned 1964 ..	16	2	3	22

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1938-58

Humane Slaughtering

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

Slaughtermen's Licences

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

The total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1965 is 81.

INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

	1964	1965
Animal food shops	–	1
Slaughterhouses	378	427
Other visits	1,693	1,467
Butchers' shops, stalls, and preserved food premises	362	207
Other food retail premises	1,458	831
Ice cream shops and manufacturing premises	235	132
Milk processing plants	102	84
Food premises re condemnations	531	403
Cold stores	200	205
Markets	345	396
Food warehouses	24	37
Hawker's carts and vans	83	97
Bakeries	27	27
Oatcake bakeries	59	21
Cafe kitchens	166	148
Fish frying premises	130	75
Industrial canteens	103	40
School meals centres	103	45
Snack bars	126	93
Merchandise marks	9	26
Mineral water factories	1	1
Hotels/Licensed premises	220	198
Food factories	7	11
Supermarkets	23	5
Meat and slaughterhouses	5,128	5,561
Meat at schools	1	1
Offensive trades	29	41
Pharmacies	14	15
Market stalls	–	179
Hot dog depot	20	3
Canning factory	–	1
Poultry	4	4
Potato packing premises	9	–
TOTALS	11,500	10,682

PROSECUTIONS, 1965

	Description	Fines			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
)	Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	2	0	0	–	–	–
)	Smoking a cigarette whilst handling open food	1	0	0	–	–	–
)	(a) Selling a bacon joint which was unfit for human consumption . . . . (b) Exposing for sale nine bacon joints which were unfit for human consumption	20	0	0	–	–	–
)	Dirty and defective condition of food premises . .	31	0	0	–	–	–
)	Selling a can of fried hamburgers with gravy and onions containing a portion of a plastic and fabric glove used as a thumb or finger stall	Granted an absolute discharge and ordered to pay £5 19s. 0d. costs					
)	Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	Conditional discharge for twelve months. Payment of 4/– costs					
)	Wrapping open food in newspaper	1	0	0	–	–	–
)	Selling a quantity of milk containing a slug	20	0	0	1	6	0
)	Selling a quantity of milk containing a slug	20	0	0	2	13	0
)	Offences under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	90	0	0	–	–	–
1)	Dirty and defective condition of food premises . .	81	0	0	–	–	–
2)	(a) Wrongful labelling of food . . . . . . (b) Having food in possession for sale unfit for, but intended for, human consumption	60	0	0	–	–	–
3)	(a) Smoking a cigarette whilst handling food . . (b) Dirty and defective condition of ice cream van (c) Dirty condition of ice cream manufacturing premises	40	0	0	–	–	–
4)	Smoking a cigarette whilst handling food	3	0	0	–	–	–
5)	Dirty and defective condition of ice cream vehicle . .	3	0	0	–	–	–
6)	Dirty and defective condition of mobile fish and chip van	4	0	0	–	–	–
7)	Dirty and defective condition of mobile food shop . .	20	0	0	–	–	–
8)	Dirty and defective condition of mobile food shop . .	20	0	0	–	–	–
9)	Dirty and defective condition of shop premises . .	Granted an absolute discharge on payment of 16/– costs in each of three cases to which they had pleaded guilty					

PROSECUTIONS, 1965—*continued*

Description	Fines £	s.	d.	Costs £	s.	d.
(20) (a) Exposing foodstuffs to risk of contamination (b) Unclean food delivery van	20	0	0	–	–	–
(21) Dirty and defective condition of butchers shop premises	65	0	0	–	–	–
(22) Being a person engaged in the handling of food, failed to wear clean and washable protective clothing ..	2	0	0	–	–	–
(23) Dirty and defective condition of shop premises .. .. (awarded £10 10s. 0d. costs against the Corporation)	1	0	0	–	–	–
TOTAL	504	0	0	10	18	0

Warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk in the following instances:—

(1) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

(2) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

(3) Selling a packet of sultanas and mineral oil which was not marked with a true statement of the appropriate designation of each of the constituents of the food.

(4) Selling a packet of sultanas and mineral oil which was not marked with a true statement of the appropriate designation of each of the constituents of the food.

(5) Selling a can of corned beef which had an unpleasant taste and smell.

(6) Selling a tube of cake decorations containing a beetle.

(7) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

(8) Selling an article of food, namely Danish cream, which was 4·8% deficient of its proper proportion of fat.

(9) Selling a quantity of hot milk containing at least 2·5% of added water.

(10) Selling a quantity of hot milk containing at least 5·7% of added water and 8·3% deficient in fat.

(11) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

(12) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

3) Selling an article of food, namely a small pork pie, containing a small piece of coloured string.

4) Selling an article of food, namely a can of tomatoes, containing a sponge.

5) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

6) Carrying meat without a suitable head covering.

7) Selling a bottle of Worcestershire sauce containing a fly.

8) Selling a quantity of milk containing extraneous matter.

9) Selling a quantity of pork sausages in one of which was found a piece of string.

0) Selling a small white loaf of bread which contained a used match stick.

1) Selling a loaf of currant bread which contained a metal tack.

2) Selling a chocolate covered roll which was affected with mould.

3) Selling a can of pure Danish cream which was 3·5% deficient of its proper proportion of fat.

4) Selling an article of food, namely a bottle of pasteurised milk, containing a horse chestnut.

5) Selling two veal and ham pies which were in a mouldy condition.

6) Selling a tin of corned beef which contained a metal nut and part of a metal bolt.

7) Selling a quantity of rice which contained the larvae of a moth.

8) Selling a quantity of rice which contained the larvae of a moth.

9) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

0) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

1) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

169 samples of Public and School Swimming Baths water were taken r bacteriological examination, with results as follows:—

167 samples were satisfactory.

2 samples were unsatisfactory.

In addition samples of water were examined for Chlorine content and H. This information is given to the Bath Superintendents, and imroved results regarding residual chlorine are now being obtained.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES WATER BOARD

Register of Rainfall in 1965, kept at the Meir, Longton

(by the courtesy of F. L. Ardern, Esq.)

	Total Depth (ins.)	*No. of days o which ·01 inc or more fell*
January	4·15	22
February	0·68	12
March	2·68	14
April	3·14	21
May	3·54	18
June	3·17	19
July	4·97	23
August	2·97	18
September	6·51	23
October	0·99	11
November	3·01	13
December	7·95	25
TOTALS	43·76	219

In 1964, the total rainfall was 27·62 inches.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potterie Water Board, and is obtained from wells and boreholes sunk in the Ne Red Sandstone rocks, from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit an surface water collected and treated from an impounding reservoir a Tittesworth, near Leek.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses withi the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few person draw water from standpipes. Water is supplied also for the trade purpose of the district.

The water is not plumbo-solvent. Chloramine treatment is applie to the whole of the water supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1965 the Board took 70 Bacteriological and 455 Chemical samples of water as supplied to th district including samples of the final water after treatment of the Titte-worth Reservoir water. All the waters are periodically examined for radio active levels and all are very low, well within the maximum permissibl levels laid down by the Medical Research Council, and were reported o as being "very satisfactory, clear and bright in appearance and of th highest standard of bacterial purity, indicative of a pure and wholesom water suitable for the purposes of a public supply". Of the total numbe of samples taken, 100% were free from faecal contamination (E.Coli. I and 97% were free from Clostridium Welchii organisms. The chemica quality was also of the highest standard.

The total rainfall during the year was 43·76 inches, this being 32·8% *ove* the Standard Average of 32·95 inches.

The Tittesworth Reservoir Scheme continued to function satis-ctorily, and by the end of the year approximately 3¾ million gallons of ater per day was being taken into supply. The yields from the other urces of supply were also maintained satisfactorily throughout the year. he Board, however, are still very mindful of the development in the area property and industry, and are continuing their efforts to maintain and nsure an adequate water supply to satisfy the needs of the district.

During 1965, the average daily quantity of water consumed in the hole of the Board's area of supply amounted to 21,669,000 gallons, with population of 416,000, this represents an approximate consumption of 2·1 gallons per head per day for domestic, trade and waste purposes.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT HANLEY SEWAGE WORKS, LEEK ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT

(By the courtesy of J. W. Chibbett, Esq.)

MONTHLY TOTALS FOR 1965

	Inches
January	3·71
February	0·41
March	2·49
April	2·40
May	3·21
June	3·19
July	3·17
August	2·78
September	6·07
October	0·94
November	3·04
December	6·75
Yearly Total:	38·16

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